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New Details of Saudi Funding Disclosed in McFarlane Letters

By Bob Woodward and Lou Cannon Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Before his unsuccessful suicide attempt last month, Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, left letters to his lawyer and three members of Congress describing his failure to disclose that the Saudi Arabian ambassador had volunteered secret contributions of mil-

CIA Gives Contras Data For Raids in Nicaragua

By Joel Brinkley New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency is providing the Nicaraguan rebels with precise information on dams, bridges, electrical substations, port facilities and other targets that the rebels will try to destroy in guerrilla raids deep inside Nicaragua, according to U.S. government officials.

Many of the installations were built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or other U.S. agencies in the 1960s and '70s, before the Sandinist revolution. The intelligence agency has found and turned over to the contras maps, blueprints or floor plans, and the exact locations of some of the sites, the officials said.

The contras, as the rebels are called, plan to destroy the targets in a spring offensive, the officials said.

By choosing precise military targets for the rebels, the CIA is not acting illegally under the law governing U.S. aid to the contras. But the move represents a significant increase in involvement in the rebels' military activities.

The disclosure comes as congressional support for the contras appears to be ebbing. On Wednesday, the Senate narrowly defeated an effort to cut off a \$40 million final installment of military aid this year to the Nicaraguan rebels. The vote was 52-48, a victory for the Reagan administration, but far short of an endorsement of the administration's policy.

The CIA's action indicates that, after months of debate, U.S. officials have settled on a narrow strategy for the contras in their latest offensive against the far more powerful Sandinist army.

The rebels will try to destroy undefended installations such as telephone-relay stations, electrical switching stations and bridges



Under Syrians' Gaze, Out of Step at a Beirut Checkpoint A Beirut boy, attracted by Syrian troops at a checkpoint in Beirut, is pulled along by his Lebanese mother in an area that has long been a Hezbollah stronghold. Syrian troops maintain 24-hour-a-day patrols in the pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem quarter. Meanwhile, an explosion killed two persons and wounded five in a residential neighborhood of Christian East Beirut, police said.

High-Tech Security: How Program Failed

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The sudden cancellation of a five-month-old initiative that promised to give sensitive but unclassified information appears to mark a major setback to the Reagan administration's effort to make sure strategic technologies developed by scientists and engineers in the United States do not leave American shores.

The policy, which came under attack from industry and civil liberties groups, effectively created a new class of government data. It involves material that is not secret enough to be classified, but that could aid economic or military opponents.

But for the government agencies ordered to protect such information, that category proved to be extremely broad.

And some government officials suggested Wednesday that the October 1986 policy, drafted by Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter when he was national security adviser, was ultimately withdrawn because

it subtly raised the specter of an effort by the nation's intelligence agencies to monitor who was using hundreds of openly available computer data bases, and to investigate what they were looking for.

"The policy was a good idea, in response to a real security threat," a Defense Department official involved in the effort said Wednesday. "The problem was that no one really thought through all the implications."

The sudden and rare decision to withdraw the policy, made by Frank C. Carlucci, who succeeded

Admiral Poindexter, and Howard H. Baker Jr., the new White House chief of staff, took many in the government and the computer industry by surprise.

"We didn't expect it, but we are obviously delighted," said Kenneth B. Allen, the vice president for government relations of the Information Industry Association, a trade group that had lobbied heavily against the policy. "Someone finally realized how ill-advised the whole thing was."

The policy rescinded Tuesday was the outgrowth of several years of complaints, chiefly by the Defense Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency, that advanced technology was making it far easier for the nation's competitors to piece together a "mosaic" of highly sensitive technical information.

For example, a September 1985 Pentagon assessment of Soviet efforts to acquire Western military technology noted that the National Technical Information Service, run by the Department of Commerce, freely sells access to "documents and testing of U.S. weapons systems."

It cited the Sidewinder air-to-air missile, the F-15 fighter jet, the Redeye shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile and the B-52 bomber.

None of the data distributed by the information service, whose vast files are often abstracted by private computer data-base vendors, was classified. But by piecing together bits of that data, the Pentagon feared, an overall, classified picture could emerge.

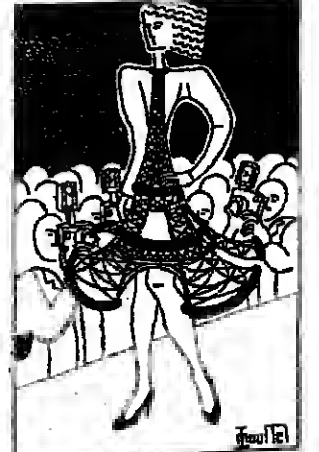
"We know that's how they do it," an intelligence analyst noted recently. See CONTROL, Page 2

Kiosk Carrier Moves Closer to Gulf

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Navy has moved an aircraft carrier battle group into the northern Arabian Sea with striking distance of new Iranian missile batteries, officials disclosed Thursday.

In addition, navy ships assigned to patrol the Gulf may soon begin escorting commercial tankers and cargo ships destined for Kuwait, the sources said. Some of the warships attached to the carrier battle group might be ordered to join the task force for such escort work, they said.

The officials said the United States now has 18 warships in or near the Gulf following the arrival in the area of a battle group led by the carrier Kitty Hawk.



Ruffles are in with a flourish and colors can be off the wall. A special report on French fashion, Pages 7-11. The fall and winter collections, in Weekend, Page 13.

GENERAL NEWS Ronald Reagan, preparing for a visit to Ottawa, agreed to honor the fall terms of the acid rain pact with Canada. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE Britain's plan to sell the rest of its stake in British Petroleum Co. jolted the market and angered the opposition. Page 17.

Husak Pledges Reforms on Soviet Model

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PRAGUE — Gustav Husak, the Communist Party leader, has announced that Czechoslovakia, one of the most conservative Communist bloc countries, will adopt political and economic changes similar to those championed in the Soviet Union by Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In an address Wednesday night to the Central Committee of the ruling Communist Party, Mr. Husak promised the biggest change in the country's economic management system since a mass nationalization program following World War II.

He pledged to remove some constraints on the public's right to know, said the party would consider electing senior figures by secret ballot instead of the present show of hands, and he denied that the party was split over proposals for change.

His comments appeared to be an attempt to clarify the party's positions on change following contradicting statements by other senior figures, some in favor of liberalization, others against.

The address, reported by the official Czech press agency, came less than three weeks before Mr. Gorbachev is to visit Prague.

Mr. Husak endorsed Soviet reforms, saying they "are drawing extraordinary response in the whole Czechoslovak party and public," and he said nonparty organizations should play a more political role.

He said the party must consider democratic changes already proposed by Mr. Gorbachev, including the secret ballots for party posts, and he called for a more open information policy.

"We want people to know what is happening in our country, what is being decided and how it is being decided," he said.

Mr. Husak dismissed as fabrication Western reports of disputes within the Czechoslovak leadership about how to respond to the Soviet changes and said his country's position reflected a "united stand taken by the party leadership."

His statement was seen as definitive for the ruling Politburo after differences of emphasis in statements by officials this year.

The reformist-minded prime minister, Lubomir Strougal, has openly embraced the principles of the Gorbachev proposals, while more conservative figures, such as Vasil Bilak, a hard-line ideologue, have urged caution.

Czechoslovakia has had more trouble than most East bloc nations in responding to the Gorbachev proposals, as it recalls the liberalizing principles of the 1968 "Prague Spring," which was crushed as the Warsaw Pact intervened.

Western diplomats said Mr. Husak and the other Politburo members, who were installed shortly after the intervention, owed their political legitimacy to stopping those reform efforts and restoring Prague's orthodox, centrally controlled system.

Mr. Husak made a rare use Wednesday of the word "reform" for the proposals for change. Normally, Czechoslovak leaders shy away from the term, which recalls the 1968 period, and employ only the word "restructuring."

State Union Warns Warsaw Against Raising Prices

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service WARSAW — Poland's official trade unions have sharply criticized planned price increases, signaling the beginning of potentially serious resistance to efforts by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to stabilize the economy.

In the strongest attack it has ever made on the government, the all-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions, the organization set up to replace the banned Solidarity independent union after its suppression in 1981, bluntly declared that "the government-proposed scope and scale of price increases is unacceptable to working people and therefore we want it revised."

The unions' statement specifically warned the government about large planned increases in prices for food, coal, electricity and other utilities and said that if its appeals were not heeded, it would "support all

the moves concordant with the law on trade unions."

Western observers here said Thursday's statements would probably be followed by negotiations between union and government officials on a "compromise" price increase package in the coming weeks.

General Jaruzelski's government announced in December that prices would rise overall by 14 percent this year and that key raw material and utility prices would be increased 26 percent because of the reduction of subsidies. Government officials briefed union leaders Tuesday on specific plans for the increases, which have not yet been made public.

The union statement, which was printed in Thursday's Polish press, said that "none of the previous price rises" under General Jaruzelski's rule "has brought about the expected permanent effects in the form of

See WARSAW, Page 2

Libya Seeks to Stem Growing Isolation

By Jonathan C. Randall Washington Post Service CAIRO — Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, stung by a military defeat in Chad and diplomatic setbacks throughout the Arab world, is seeking to improve relations with former enemies in an effort to end Libya's growing isolation.

Analysts and diplomats familiar with the 44-year-old leader's mercurial temperament are convinced that his moves are motivated primarily by serious concern about deepening domestic problems.

In the past several months, Colonel Gadhafi has reshuffled his government and allowed the execution, on state television, of several fundamentalist opponents, an act apparently intended to warn Libya's 3.5 million citizens about the risks of political dissent.

Moreover, major overtures this month with Libya's moderate pro-Western neighbor, Tunisia, and with Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, reflect Colonel Gadhafi's perceived fear of threats from those

quarters, according to informed sources.

Libya's reconciliation with the PLO — and its active sponsorship of efforts to end Mr. Arafat's differences with Syrian-supported Palestinian dissidents — apparently has caused further strains in Col-

Broker Admits to Violations

U.S. Firm's Head Held Share Stake To Shield Boesky

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES — Boyd L. Jefferies, one of the most successful securities brokers in the United States, said Thursday that he would plead guilty to two criminal charges, including one related to trading stocks for Ivan F. Boesky, the arbitrator.

Wall Street's insider-trading scandal already has implicated high-profile stock arbitrageurs and takeover specialists at major U.S. investment banks.

Now, Mr. Jefferies' admission demonstrates that the U.S. government's aggressive investigation of the financial markets extends well beyond insider trading itself, to the detailed, cooperative activities of brokers who made such trading both possible and difficult to detect.

Mr. Jefferies, founder and chairman of Jefferies & Co., based in Los Angeles, said he also had resigned from the firm. Jefferies & Co. has risen to prominence in recent years by becoming a major broker in the "third market," where securities are traded away from the centralized trading floors of the New York and American stock exchanges. The firm in particular specialized in trading huge blocks of stock in single transactions.

However, in a letter in the firm's employees and shareholders, Mr. Jefferies emphasized that neither he nor his firm had ever engaged in insider trading, that is, trading stocks on corporate information not yet publicly available.

In November, the simmering investigation of Wall Street's questionable tactics erupted when Mr. Boesky settled charges that he engaged in insider trading by paying \$100 million in penalties and pleading guilty to one felony charge.

One of the felony charges against Mr. Jefferies resulted from a transaction in which he, on behalf of his firm, agreed to buy certain stocks from companies controlled by Mr. Boesky with the understanding that he would resell the stocks to Mr. Boesky at a later date.

The transaction, known as "parking" securities, enabled Mr. Boesky to falsify the true extent of his stock holdings. Mr. Jefferies' statement said. Under securities regulations, investors must notify stock market regulators at the Securities & Exchange Commission when their stake in a company rises above 5 percent.

Mr. Boesky, and other international arbitrageurs, would often build up strategic, short-term stakes in companies, hoping to profit by selling the shares in any forthcoming takeover bid, or by pressuring the company's management to purchase the shares.

According to Mr. Jefferies, after he bought the stocks from Mr. Boesky, "the market value of one of the stocks fell sharply and, pursuant to their agreement, a Boesky entity paid Jefferies & Co. \$3 million to offset the loss."

In one of his pleas, Mr. Jefferies said, he would admit that he ordered his firm to buy Mr. Boesky for the \$3 million, but invoiced as "investment advisory and corporate finance services."

Mr. Jefferies said he also would plead guilty to a charge involving a violation of margin regulations.

A margin is the partial sum investors place with stockbrokers against securities purchases, with brokers extending the remainder of the money on credit. This credit is limited by government regulations.

See BROKER, Page 18



Muammar Gadhafi is trying hard to regain lost friends.

Strikes, Slowdowns Spread in Yugoslavia

Belgrade — Industrial unrest spread Thursday in Yugoslavia, with continuing strikes and increased attacks by Croatian union officials of a government-imposed wage freeze.

The strikes, involving thousands of workers, have provoked harsh criticism from company managers as well as union leaders.

On Wednesday, 100 employees walked out at one of Belgrade's biggest hospitals demanding higher wages and leaving patients unattended.

Dr. Dusan Matic, director of the Dragisa Misericic hospital, said Thursday that the wage law, approved last month, was the catalyst for the strike.

Other work stoppages were also reported Wednesday night and Thursday in the northwestern region of Croatia and in Serbia.

Under the law, incomes have to be returned to the average level of the last quarter of 1986 and all future incomes must be pegged to increased productivity. This has meant that some workers are receiving 50 percent less pay than last month.

The government made the freeze retroactive because many companies raised wages substantially at the end of 1986, fearing that wage controls would be enacted.

Union leaders in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, said some workers had not been paid for three months.

The union stance has brought it into conflict with both Prime Minister Branko Mikulic, who approved the law, and the ruling Communist Party, which has supported it.

In Croatia, workers have walked off the job and forced at least 40 companies and factories to close. See BELGRADE, Page 2



# Enveloped in Good News, Thatcher Seizes the High Ground for Re-election Campaign

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

LONDON — With the release of a budget tailored for maximum political appeal, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher now holds the high ground on the major economic and foreign policy issues upon which her advisers say she will base her campaign for a third term.

Her hand was further strengthened Wednesday when Labor's leader, Neil Kinnock, modified his demand for removal of U.S. cruise missiles from Britain, saying he would put it on hold while arms control talks are under way.

In the face of so much good political news for Mrs. Thatcher, her detractors still maintain that Britain has a declining economy riding a false boom fired by consumer spending, and they deride Mrs. Thatcher's pretensions to international statesmanship as based on little more than nostalgia for past glory.

But the spring is bringing with it the first touches of election fever. So around Parliament and No. 10 Downing Street, strategists and officeholders are defining the strategy they expect Mrs. Thatcher to follow. They are also studying the impact her campaign might have on long-term political alignments.

In addition to her strong position on foreign and domestic issues, Mrs. Thatcher and her advisers seem to hold a firm, if less clear-cut, position of advantage with regard to another major determinant of British elections — the balance of strength among the opposition parties.

On the left, Labor has fallen into disarray, with Mr. Kinnock's retreat only the latest disaster. Some leaders, like Bryan Gould, the campaign coordinator, openly express concern about Labor's ability to continue its 60-year tenure as one of the two major parties.

Meanwhile, the parties of the alliance of the Social Democrats and Liberals, which represents a potentially serious threat to Mrs. Thatcher's hold on the swing vote among middle-class professionals, are projecting a sense of uncertainty about how to attack Mrs. Thatcher's vulnerabilities.

That is why some advisers are now telling Mrs. Thatcher that she should set

the election for June. At that time, they say, Labor will still be reeling, and she can hope to stop the emergence of the alliance as the choice of the middle class.

Conservative planners want to use economic and diplomatic successes to cast this as an election of polarized choices: a referendum on socialism vs. capitalism; and on a strong military position based on using the independent nuclear deterrent for bargaining power against Labor's original call for unilateral removal of nuclear weapons from Britain.

Voters will be asked to choose "between a nuclear deterrent party and a unilateralist party," a senior Thatcher adviser said.

On the domestic side, he continued, the message will be: "The choice is clear. Do you want a nationalization government or a free enterprise government? Do you want a government that is prepared to encourage ownership of shares of stock and property or do you

want a government that is statist and socialist?"

During her tenure, the number of Britons who own stocks has increased by 300 percent, up to 8.5 million in a country of 55 million. Home ownership is up to 63 percent of British families from 36 percent when she took office.

In presenting the budget Tuesday, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, extended this theme, emphasizing that the tax cut would add \$5 a week to the paycheck of the average worker.

He said his \$4.5 billion cut in government borrowing would play through the financial markets and bring a 1 point reduction in home mortgage rates, currently ranging from 11.5 percent to 12.25 percent.

not want to limit in any way the present system of mortgage tax credit for home buyers."

By the end of her career, an adviser said, she would like to have routed Labor as a party and socialism as a philosophy "in favor of a left-of-center, moderate, free-enterprise party," thus giving Britain a choice between two parties that "believe in the same economic system."

This talk is the stuff of realignment, and Labor is taking it seriously, Mr. Gould said last week that "the disappearance of the Labor Party as a major political force is a real threat."

The leaders of the alliance, David Owen of the Social Democrats and David Steele of the Liberal Party, are already making overtures to moderate Laborites. The alliance argument is if Labor loses badly in this election, its moderates should turn the party over to the "hard left" and join the alliance to create a tripartite force capable of facing

the Conservatives as the main opposition party.

Although the alliance holds only 27 of 650 seats in Parliament, key Conservative, including the party chairman, Norman Tebbit, take this threat seriously, both in the long run and as an immediate threat to Mrs. Thatcher. They view the "compassion" issue as her major weakness.

Against this line of attack, Thatcher strategists are planning on projecting her as a kind of national icon, a leadership figure emblematic of recovery and confidence.

"She's often deemed to be cold and unfeeling, but on the other hand she is seen as very strong, decisive and sure in a crisis," said Michael Dobbs, chief of staff of the Conservative Party. "When it comes down to it, the election will be based on who will make the best decisions, rather than whom I would want to come round to tea."

## Resignation of Brandt Sought Over Nominee



Margarita Mathiopoulos, nominee for Social Democrats.

BONN — Several senior members of West Germany's Social Democratic Party have urged former Chancellor Willy Brandt to resign as party chairman after he nominated as the party's chief spokesman a Greek woman who is not a party member.

Aides to Mr. Brandt conceded Thursday that harsh criticism of the nomination of Margarita Mathiopoulos, 31, had surprised them.

On Wednesday, some high-ranking party members called the choice a bad mistake and said Mr. Brandt should think seriously about retiring immediately instead of waiting until 1988, as he has said he planned to do.

Ms. Mathiopoulos, a journalist, was born in Bonn, where she became a friend of the Brandt family. She is not a West German citizen.

But it is her lack of familiarity with the Social Democratic Party, not her nationality, that has raised a storm of protest.

Aides said Thursday that the choice was not Mr. Brandt's alone and they predicted that the party's executive board, which she will represent, would approve her appointment Monday.

Mr. Brandt, 73, has been the leader of the Social Democrats since 1964. He bristled Wednesday at suggestions that he had misjudged his party's reaction and said critics would be proved wrong by his "unusually capable" nominee.

Ms. Mathiopoulos was educated at Harvard University and at the Sorbonne, and speaks German, Greek, French, English and Italian. She was nominated at a meeting of the party's presidium earlier this week against strong opposition.

The Social Democrats, who suffered their worst election result in 25 years in a general election Jan. 25, is undergoing a leadership crisis, according to Hans-Joerg Wischniewski, a party member.

Johannes Rau, the premier of the North Rhine-Westphalia state who was the Social Democratic candidate for chancellor in January, has said he does not want to succeed Mr. Brandt as party leader. Another contender, Oskar Lafontaine, who is premier of the Saarland, is considered too far to the left by party moderates.

The party's arms expert, Egon Bahr, said the impression that Mr. Brandt alone was responsible for Ms. Mathiopoulos' nomination was false, but he conceded the choice bore "undeniable risks."

Mr. Rau and the Social Democratic parliamentary leader, Hans-Joachim Vogel, said the fact that she held a foreign passport was irrelevant.



Corazon C. Aquino, center, and General Fidel V. Ramos, left, view debris after the blast.

## Soviet Materiel Used in Philippine Bombing

BAGUIO, Philippines — Bombs that killed four persons Wednesday at the Philippine Military Academy were made from Soviet anti-tank rockets, the state-run Philippine News Agency reported Thursday.

The agency quoted Teodoro Benigno, the press secretary to President Corazon C. Aquino, as saying that the three bombs were made from rockets

that were not part of the Philippine military arsenal.

A senior presidential aide said that military investigators had focused on three groups they believed capable of planting the bombs. The aide would not name them. The almost simultaneous blasts ripped through a grandstand at the academy, killing 4 and injuring 40 during rehearsals for graduation ceremonies at which Mrs. Aquino is scheduled to speak on Sunday.

## CONTROL: Program Failed

(Continued from Page 1)

cently, "because it's how we do it." But sketching the outlines of the program was one thing, government officials discovered, and solving it was another.

The policy defined "sensitive but unclassified data" as information whose "disclosure, loss, misuse, alteration or destruction" could "adversely affect national security or other federal government interests."

A Defense Department official conceded two months ago that the definition was so broad that "it covers anything anyone wants it to cover."

Under the policy, the heads of government departments and agencies were ordered to protect such data, particularly if it was stored in computer systems accessible to foreigners and other outsiders. The policy did not say what the protection entailed.

The policy appeared to suffer from two major flaws that led to its withdrawal, officials said. The first was that the same American-developed data that would help the Russians build a missile, or a Japanese electronics concern design a new microprocessor, also helped other American researchers.

It is also a key element of the research effort that the administration says it wants to spur in an effort to restore American competitiveness.

"Our point was that if it is really that sensitive, classify it," said Mr. Allen. "But once it is in the public arena, whether in a book or a computer, it is ridiculous to try to limit how it is used."

The second flaw had to do less with the policy than the direction it appeared to be taking many in the government.

Companies like Mead Data Central, an Ohio concern that runs the Lexis and Nexis data banks that draw heavily on government information, have been repeatedly visited in the last year by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the air force, the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Some visitors asked how the data bases worked.

"But they made it clear that they thought the power of the computer somehow made unclassified data different, because of the ease of doing massive searches," a Mead spokesman said. "Then they asked whether we would be willing to disclose lists of our customers. We said no."

Despite denials from Defense Department officials that they had no intention of broadly monitoring private data bases, such stories lent fuel to the effort to have the policy scuttled.

At this point, the administration seems inclined to back a bill introduced by Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, that would transfer the responsibility for defining and protecting "sensitive" data from the Defense Department and the intelligence agencies to the Commerce Department.

## Deng Puts Plan for Political Reform On Agenda of Party Congress in Fall

By Daniel Sutherland  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, put the issue of "political reform" firmly back on China's agenda on Thursday for debate in the coming months.

The official Xinhua news agency said that Mr. Deng had told the Canadian governor-general, Jeanne Sauvé, that a tentative plan for political reform would be announced at the 13th Communist Party congress scheduled for this fall.

According to the agency, Mr.

Deng said that "China's open economic policy is sure to facilitate the political reform."

But continuing divisions within the Chinese leadership were evident on Thursday when the standing committee of the National People's Congress decided not to submit a draft law on industries to the annual session of the conference, which is scheduled to begin next week.

It was the third time that the draft law had been rejected.

The law, a key measure, would give technically competent factory

managers greater authority and independence from the party cadres that are attached to each factory.

Further debate was said to be required.

Political reform was one of the issues over which Mr. Deng and conservative leaders disagreed with the Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, who was removed from his post in mid-January.

Mr. Hu had advocated reducing the role of the party in the government and economy to a degree that Mr. Deng regarded as dangerous.

He also had favored a greater tolerance of intellectual dissent than is favored by Mr. Deng.

In Mr. Deng's view, political changes would be aimed at supporting the economic reforms that he has introduced and not at creating any kind of Western-style democracy. They would involve greater efficiency in government, and a reduction in the party's role at lower levels of government and in the management of the economy.

Mr. Deng said Thursday that "only by stepping up the domestic economy, especially by granting more decision-making power to grass-roots units can China give full play to the enthusiasm of the people and units nationwide."

## BELGRADE: Rebellious Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

their doors. Slowdowns have hurt other operations there.

A union statement in Croatia said: "The new measures have not introduced justice, order and responsibility. They have caused injustice, unrest and irresponsibility."

The statement was issued by the leaders of the Croatian branch of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

"It is impossible to explain to workers," the statement said, "that in spite of increased productivity

## WARSAW: Price Rise Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

curbing inflation, rationalizing the economy, balancing the market." Instead, it said, the government's policies had only "added to the systematic deterioration of the nation's living standards."

A government statement issued in response to the union denied that living standards had dropped and argued that unless wages were checked and new price increases were carried out, "the shops would be empty."

It also said that austerity steps were needed if Poland were to succeed in winning badly needed assistance from Western financial organizations and banks.

Economists here said the two statements reflected continuing differences among Communist and government leaders about how to manage a weakening economy. The union's aggressiveness, Western observers added, also appeared to reflect pressure from rank and file workers and could presage the appearance of a new wave of social unrest.

At the root of the economic dispute are government efforts to correct an increasingly dangerous imbalance in the domestic marketplace in which workers salaries in the past three years have consistently risen far faster than either prices or production.

At the same time, the government is seeking to reduce by 15 percent huge price subsidies for raw materials, utilities and some food.

The step anticipates a likely condition for the successful negotiation by authorities later this year of a "standby" loan with the International Monetary Fund.

## France Holds At Least 4 as Ariane Spies

PARIS — French police have arrested at least four persons, including an engineer, suspected of spying on the European space program Ariane for an unnamed foreign country, a spokeswoman for the Interior Ministry said Thursday.

She said that the suspects had been brought before an examining magistrate in Rouen. Judicial sources said that six persons were arrested Monday: two immigrants from Romania and the Soviet Union, their husbands, who are French, and two other French nationals.

A seventh suspect is being sought by France's internal security agency, the DST, the sources said.

The sources named the two Romanians as Lyndmila Varygina and Antoneta Manoil. They said one of the Frenchmen charged had been released but placed under judicial supervision.

Two of the others were engineering graduates from France's elite Ecole Polytechnique, the sources said.

The French Justice Ministry confirmed that six persons had been arrested on suspicion of aerospace spying but gave no details.

A spokesman for ArianeSpace, the European space consortium, said that the case involved passing rocket-motor secrets to a foreign power. Motors for Ariane rockets and for French missiles are manufactured at Vernon, between Paris and Rouen, by the state-owned Societe Europeenne de Propulsion.

Ariane is the main rival to the U.S. space shuttle in the satellite launching market.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet Sending Jets to Iraq, Jane's Says

LONDON (UPI) — The Soviet Union has agreed to supply Iraq with MiG-29 warplanes to compensate for heavy losses Iran has inflicted on the Iraqi Air Force, a defense magazine reported Thursday.

Jane's Defense Weekly said, "The Soviet Union will supply Iraq with MiG-29 interceptors with look-down, shoot-down capability and MiG-27 fighters to replace losses" during Iran's offensive east of Basra. The magazine cited "well-informed Arab sources." It did not say exactly how many aircraft would be supplied to Baghdad.

Iraq, whose armed forces are mainly equipped by the Soviet Union, admitted it has lost 45 to 50 planes this year, or about one-tenth of its air strength, the magazine said. It said Iraq has lost as many planes in 1987 as it had since the beginning of the Gulf war in September 1980 to the end of last year.

### 3 Nations May Get Surplus U.S. Arms

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Reagan administration will propose next month giving surplus military equipment to Turkey, Greece and Portugal to compensate for congressional cuts in foreign aid, according to diplomatic and administration officials.

Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu of Turkey, visiting here to press for more aid, said Thursday that "the administration has many ways" to compensate for the cuts. He signed an accord Monday for a four-year renewal of the agreement on U.S. use of military installations in Turkey.

State and Defense Department officials confirmed that the administration would notify Congress next month of its intention to transfer "substantial" military supplies, including tanks, jet aircraft, patrol vessels, trucks and heavy artillery to the three nations. It would be the first use of a 1986 amendment to the defense authorization act allowing excess U.S. materiel to be sent to the three nations provided there is no damage to U.S. military capability. Congress has 30 days to reject the plan.

### France Widens Effort to Save Hostage

BEIRUT (NYT) — France has rushed envoys to the Middle East, dispatched a new ambassador to Lebanon and placed its fleet in the Mediterranean on the alert in efforts to save the life of Jean-Pierre Normandin, a French hostage in Lebanon, according to Arab diplomats here.

The pro-Iranian Revolutionary Justice Organization said in a statement on Tuesday night that it decided to delay for one week the "death sentence" it had passed against Mr. Normandin. The group abducted Mr. Normandin and three other members of a French television crew in West Beirut on March 8, 1986, but subsequently released all but Mr. Normandin, a sound technician.

The French activity coincided with a warning reportedly made by Syria, that its 7,000 soldiers now deployed here will mete out "the severest punishment" if any of the 25 foreigners held captive in Lebanon is killed.

### Nakasone Presses Ahead Over Taxes

TOKYO (AFP) — The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone decided Thursday to press ahead with its proposal for changing tax policy.

Leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party and government officials closed ranks during an emergency meeting Thursday and announced their intention to have the changes adopted by parliament. They risk galvanizing forces opposed to a 5 percent sales tax.

A spokesman for Mr. Nakasone said that the government believed the tax project was the best policy and would "try to get it adopted independently of the local elections. Government policy remains unchanged."

### For the Record

Majidshah Khalaj, the Iranian dissident group led by Massoud Rajavi, said Thursday that its guerrillas killed 130 Revolutionary Guards and Iranian security personnel in three clashes in western Iran. The leftist group is based in Baghdad. (AP)

Ugandan government forces killed 210 rebels in a battle in northern Uganda on Friday, the Defense Ministry reported Thursday. A coalition of groups linked to former Presidents Milton Obote and Idi Amin have been fighting the government since August. (Reuters)

### TRAVEL UPDATE

About 7,000 Dutch transport workers and firemen began a two-day strike Thursday to protest increased medical costs and threats of job cuts, a union spokesman said. The strike, which began Tuesday in Amsterdam, was to continue until at least midnight Friday. The strikes were probably spread to other public sectors, union officials said. (Reuters)

One flight of the Belgian airline Sabena was canceled Thursday at Zaventem airport in Brussels and about 10 flights delayed when airport workers striking over work contracts briefly occupied the departure area and blocked the approach road. (Reuters)

### LIBYA: Mending Fences

(Continued from Page 1)

He took Iran to task for supplying arms from Israel and the United States. Surprisingly — in light of charges that Libya has supplied Tehran with Soviet-built Scud missiles used against Baghdad since 1985 — Colonel Gadhafi said that attacking urban civilians with these and other weapons was "not revolutionary" and "not Islamic."

Last week, for the first time since Tunisia broke off diplomatic relations in August 1985, Colonel Gadhafi sent a senior official, Khoulidi al Hamadi, to Tunis to make amends with Mr. Bourguiba.

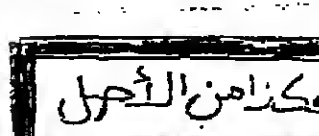
As a good-faith gesture, Libya reimbursed \$6.5 million of its \$9 million debt to the national airline, Tunis Air, and promised releases for the deportation of 32,000 Tunisian workers from Libya in 1985. Their unpaid wages represent the bulk of the \$150 million debt owed Tunisia.

The ostensible cause of tension with President Hafed al-Assad of Syria is Colonel Gadhafi's support for Mr. Amrati in the long siege of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon being conducted by Syria's surrogates, the Shiite Arab militia, Hezbollah, or Party of God.

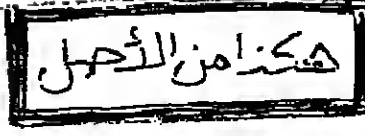
Israel has never revealed the extent of its arms trade with Pretoria, although published reports have put the trade at \$50 to \$125 million annually — as much as 10 percent of Israel's annual arms exports.

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Future Aid To Contras Threatened In Senate

By Helen Dewar
WASHINGTON — Several senators who supported the Reagan administration in a vote to release aid to Nicaraguan rebels have warned that they may not support a request for \$105 million in assistance for the contras next fiscal year unless the administration focuses more on diplomatic peace initiatives in Central America.

On Wednesday, the Senate refused, 52-48, to block a final \$40 million installment of aid this year to the contras fighting the government of Nicaragua.

Despite the Iran-contras affair and Democratic recapture of the Senate in November's elections, foes of the contras did pick up only one vote since August, when the Senate voted, 53-47, in favor of a renewal of aid to the rebels.

Some of the new Democratic senators succeeded Republicans who had opposed contra aid, and others were from Southern states where support for the contra effort is relatively strong.

In Wednesday's vote, 38 Republicans and 14 Democrats supported allowing the \$40 million to be released to the contras, while 40 Democrats and 5 Republicans opposed it.

The Senate's vote contrasted with a 230-196 vote by the House last week in favor of separate legislation to cut off funds to the contras until the administration makes a full accounting of money missing from earlier aid efforts.

This legislation is pending in the Senate but could be stalled indefinitely by a filibuster.

In any case, the current votes are largely symbolic in light of widespread agreement that Mr. Reagan would veto any legislation curtailing contra aid for this year and that aid opponents lack the two-thirds vote of each chamber that would be necessary to override a veto.



Bob Dole of Kansas, left, the Senate minority leader, talks with Senators D. Robert Graham, Democrat of Florida, center, and Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, following a vote giving \$40 million to the contras. All three senators voted for the measure.

Vietnam's Displeasure Stalls MIA Talks

By Keith B. Richburg
BANGKOK — Talks between Vietnam and the United States on resolving the fate of more than 1,700 missing American servicemen have been stalled for the last six months because of Hanoi's growing displeasure at several recent U.S. moves in the region that the Vietnamese consider hostile.

After agreeing to settle the matter in two years, by holding six meetings each year in 1986 and 1987, the Vietnamese have not consented to any talks on the issue since October. Officials in Hanoi have rejected several dates proposed by the Americans.

U.S. officials had earlier expressed guarded optimism that the delays were caused by Vietnam's recent leadership changes, the Communist Party congress in December, and the Tet holidays. But Vietnamese officials in Hanoi have told several recent foreign visitors that they were frustrated that their cooperation on the issue had not significantly improved relations between the United States and Vietnam.

This view was expressed Thursday by Le Mai, Vietnam's ambassador to Thailand.

Mr. Mai said in an interview that Vietnam considered the search for missing Americans "a humanitarian question" that did not have "any political strings attached."

When American and Vietnamese officials agreed to the schedule of talks, the Reagan administration consistently said that the resolution of the issue of missing Americans would not lead to a normalization of relations as long as Vietnamese troops continued to occupy Cambodia.

But U.S. officials have also said that Hanoi's cooperation on the emotionally charged issue of missing Americans could create a "reservoir of goodwill" for the Vietnamese that would make normalization easier once the Cambodian dispute was settled.

The Americans have also consistently said the talks were merely technical discussions over a humanitarian concern, although the Vietnamese have consistently tried to elevate the talks and link them to broader, political concerns.

Western aid, technology and investment. Only four meetings over the issue of missing Americans were held last year.

The meetings resulted in the repatriation of the remains of missing Americans on two occasions. In the largest such repatriation, in April, the remains of 21 Americans were brought home.

As the talks with Vietnam have stalled, a separate effort with Laotian authorities for the excavation of plane crash sites has also been broken off.

Two excavations in the last two years proved relatively successful, and Lao's Communist authorities had agreed to a third excavation a year ago. But so far Laos has not agreed on another excavation site, and another excavation any time soon appears increasingly unlikely, with the rainy season soon approaching.

Some 350 American fliers were lost in the air war over Laos and remain unaccounted for.

More than 2,400 American servicemen are still missing in action or unaccounted for in Indochina. About 900 of them are missing in what was formerly South Vietnam, about 500 in North Vietnam, and more than 400 were lost over water. Fewer than 100 are missing in Cambodia.

Reagan, Preparing for Canada Visit, Honors Full Terms of Acid Rain Pact

By Gerald M. Boyd
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, trying to pave the way for a harmonious meeting next month with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, said that he would seek \$2.5 billion over the next five years for projects to combat acid rain.

The president's proposal would involve a major spending increase. White House officials said the new spending was designed to reassure Canadian officials, before meetings with Mr. Mulroney in Ottawa on April 5 and 6, that Mr. Reagan was willing to seek acceptable levels of government action to curb the airborne pollutants.

Mr. Mulroney said in January that the administration was not living up to an agreement he reached with Mr. Reagan last year that called for a five-year program that would cost the United States about \$2.5 billion and comparable spending from the private sector to combat acid rain. In the budget he submitted to Congress in January, Mr. Reagan had called for spending \$350 million over the next five years.

Mr. Reagan in effect announced Wednesday that he would honor the agreement by seeking the full \$2.5 billion. That will include \$150 million that has been earmarked in fiscal 1988, plus \$300 million in new spending.

Most Serious Irritant
Herbert H. Demson of The Washington Post reported earlier from Toronto: The issue of acid rain has long been the most serious irritant in relations between the United States and Canada.

"The question has become for a great many Canadians: Do you continue to call friends people who dump garbage over your fence?" said Bill Blaikie, a New Democratic Party member of Parliament.

Canadians who are usually calm and courteous spitter with rage when they talk about the damaging effects on their lakes and rivers of the sulfuric smoke from the coal-fired power plants of the Ohio River Valley.

In an uncharacteristic public outburst a few days ago, the minister of environment, Thomas McMillan, called the U.S. Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, a "neanderthal" for saying that Canadians were lobbying for an expensive solution to a minor problem.

"I don't think we should despair when an American senator says something stupid," Mr. McMillan said of the West Virginia Democrat whose state produces high sulfur coal. He added that Canada has to "continue to press the case and maybe write off some of the neanderthals who by definition will never be convinced."

Mr. Mulroney has gotten the federal and provincial governments to agree to an ambitious cleanup program that is forcing Canadian polluters to cut in half by 1994 the amount of sulfur dioxide they allow into the atmosphere.

The big industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec have agreed to provide government funds to assist industry, but two smaller ones, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have been dragging on the issue.

Canadians argue, however, that no significant progress will be made until the United States acts, especially on the old power plants in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and West Virginia that they say are responsible for half the acid rain falling on Canada.

Environmental activists have chartered buses to go to Ottawa for a showdown when Mr. Reagan visits next month. Even Mr. Mulroney's supporters had begun to suggest that his friendly relations with Mr. Reagan were not yielding results and that he should use the occasion to rebuke him publicly for his failure to live up to past promises on acid rain.

Mr. Mulroney described the White House announcement as "welcome news" and "an important and helpful step toward eliminating the scourge of acid rain."

But he made it clear that he wanted the United States to go further and eventually agree to an accord that sets firm goals and a timetable for reducing acid rain pollution.

By Canada's count, 13 salmon-bearing rivers in Nova Scotia and at least 14,000 lakes in eastern Canada are "acid dead" because of the pollution and are incapable of supporting fish life. One of the areas hardest hit is the scenic Muskoka Lakes region north of Toronto that is the summer home of many Canadian millionaires.

Maple syrup producers in Quebec are also deeply concerned about the blight spreading through forests that kills stands of sugar maple trees.

Until recently, however, Canada's own record in curbing air pollution has been far from exemplary. Canada has lagged years behind the United States in imposing regulations to control nitrogen oxide emissions from automobile exhausts.

Canada is also deeply concerned about the blight spreading through forests that kills stands of sugar maple trees.

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Byron R. White

Justice White Considered For FBI Post

By David Hoffman
WASHINGTON — Administration officials have held "preliminary" discussions about asking Justice Byron R. White of the Supreme Court to serve as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a move that would permit President Ronald Reagan to make another appointment to the court, sources said Wednesday.

The discussions have reached the level of the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., the sources said. One official said Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d would support the nomination of Mr. White to succeed William H. Webster.

Mr. White, 69, was appointed to the court in 1962 by President Kennedy.

Justice White is not interested in leaving his post to become the head of the FBI, a spokesman for the court said Thursday. Reuters reported from Washington.

[Toni House, the spokesman, said: "He has not been contacted. He does not expect to be contacted. He is not interested in leaving the court."]

Earlier, officials had said that Mr. Meese was interested in appointing a former deputy attorney general, D. Lowell Jensen, now a federal district court judge in San Francisco, to the FBI post.

Administration officials said that Mr. Meese had been given a major role in the search for a successor to Mr. Webster, who has been nominated to head the Central Intelligence Agency. The officials also said the White House is seeking a candidate, such as Mr. White, who would enjoy swift Senate confirmation.

They said three other candidates have been suggested. They are William Lucas, the defeated Michigan Republican candidate for governor; Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona; and William Lee Colwell, previously the second-ranking FBI official, who teaches at the University of Arkansas.

House Votes Exception To U.S. 55-mph Limit

WASHINGTON — The House has cleared the way for widespread lifting of the national speed limit of 55 mph (88.5 kph) that was adopted in 1974 as an energy-conservation measure.

The House approved a resolution Wednesday that would allow states to establish a limit of 65 mph on rural stretches of the interstate highway system.

The final version of the House highway and mass transportation bill now goes to the Senate, which is expected to approve it. The White House had threatened a veto because of the "excessive spending" in the \$87.5-billion bill.

Democratic leaders acknowledged their inability to block repeal of the final \$40 million from a \$100 million aid package that Congress approved last year. Nonetheless, they hoped to begin building a reputation for the \$105 million request for military and other assistance for next fiscal year. That request could be blocked by a simple majority in either chamber.

Senators who indicated they could switch sides in future votes could see the administration undertake diplomatic as well as military initiatives in Central America, including Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska; David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma; and William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine.

In addition, Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, said Wednesday's vote signaled that future support for the contra effort was contingent on broader peace efforts by the administration.

CIA: Contra Operations

ready unhappy over U.S. news reports that the contras have been attacking health clinics, farm co-operatives and other targets not on the CIA's list. There are also reports that the rebels have been killing, wounding and terrorizing civilians.

Reports of human rights abuses by the rebels have undercut their support in Nicaragua and in the United States. A factor behind the new strategy was that attacks on dams and bridges would cause fewer civilian casualties, the officials said.

They pointed out that they cannot easily confirm press reports indicating that the contras are straying from the CIA's narrow strategy. Because Americans are not allowed to travel with the United States is almost wholly reliant on the rebels themselves for after-action battlefield reports. U.S. officials assume that those reports are usually incomplete and distorted.

One official said the CIA was giving the contras "the best tactical intelligence they've ever had." Some contra units are being sent into Nicaragua with precise instructions on targets; others get their orders in the field over radios that encode transmissions. The radios were obtained recently with U.S. aid.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

Real estate listings for France (South of France Provence), Switzerland (Crans-Montana), and U.S.A. (Are you sitting with U.S. Real Estate that would be a desired addition to our portfolio).

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Various classified advertisements including real estate, employment, investment, and general services.



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Let the President Decide

In the guise of reform, Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware would put Congress in control of major arms sales. Reversing current procedure, he would require congressional approval rather than allowing disapproval of every transfer of advanced weapons to nations other than established friends and allies.

Where Torture Is Routine

Chile has a military dictator who, incredibly, may be planning to extend a rule that began in 1973 to nearly the year 2000. At the same time, President Augusto Pinochet is moving in his once democratic country to legalize a formal electoral and party structure that could yet take on life of its own.

\$580 for Every American

There are two ways to look at the U.S. trade deficit, the latest accounting of which the Commerce Department has just announced. One view is that it is a scandal, the evidence of gross mismanagement of the economy, an accumulation of foreign debt that will burden the country for decades to come.

Other Comment

Playing Into Moscow's Hands

[British Foreign Secretary] Sir Geoffrey Howe's speech in Brussels this week was an attempt to instill some new thinking into the whole question of European security in the wake of the Reykjavik summit.

A Torrent of Technicalities

For the moment, at least, the criminal investigation swirling around Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North can go forward. A federal judge dismissed a complicated North legal challenge as "premature."

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Debt and the Blood-From-Stone Principle

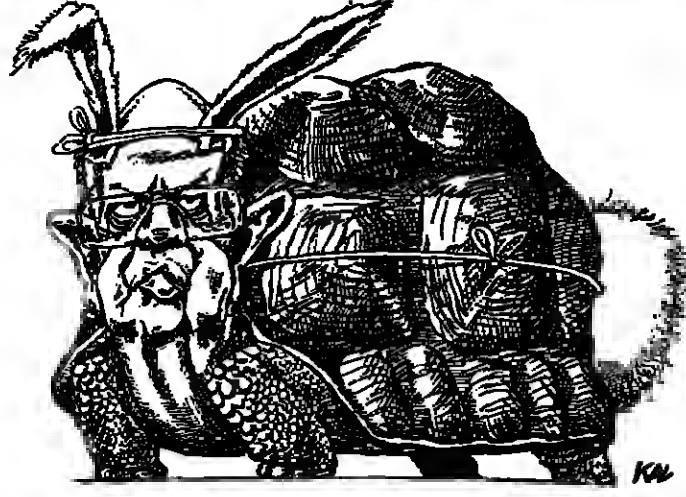
By Bernard Nossiter

NEW YORK — A venerable banking principle holds that stones rarely yield blood. This simple notion is sometimes overlooked by such as John Reed, chairman of Citicorp and leader of the spartan school now dealing with Third World debtors — nations on whom multibillion dollar loans were urged in the 1970s when recycling surplus oil dollars was a sacred and profitable calling.

To Many Afrikaners, Botha Is Not What He Seemed

By Herman W. Nickel

WASHINGTON — It was predictable that President Pieter W. Botha would try to make the best of the U.S. Congress's enactment of anti-apartheid sanctions by calling an election to rally white voters and reunite his constituency in a show of defiance and solidarity. Rebellion against outside interference has been a dominant theme through three centuries of Afrikaner history.



NATO: The People Are Right to Back the Status Quo

By William Pfaff

LONDON — West Europeans' anxiety about what many Europeans say could be a "new Munich" — with America's favorite star, Ronald Reagan, in the role of Neville Chamberlain — is causing exasperation in Washington. Yesterday, many Europeans were demonstrating against the introduction of U.S. mid-range nuclear missiles into Europe.

THERE'S A GUT OUT FRONT, WITH A SHOESHINE AND A SMILE... SAYS HE'S GOT A PRODUCT THAT'LL SAVE YOUR BACON...



In Vietnam, The Talk Is Of Reform

By Ben Kiernan

WOLLONGONG, Australia — Vietnam may be setting out on the reformist path that China and the Soviet Union have been experimenting with. Its economy, devastated by warfare since 1940, has fared badly under a system of centralized planning, and its new leadership is remarkably candid about this.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Headline Potpourri
WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, by an overwhelming majority, has passed a bill levying a tax of 1 percent on all incomes of more than \$5,000 per annum.

1937: 425 Dead in Texas
DALLAS, Texas — More than 400 bodies had been recovered by tonight [March 19] from the ruins of America's largest and richest rural school, built only two years ago amid the oilfields of New London, and destroyed by a blast [on March 18] minutes before the pupils were to have been dismissed for the day.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Advertisement for 'Business Round' featuring 'Royce' and 'Hyp' products. Includes text like '14 1/2% Aust' and 'Hambro'.

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OPINION

Time to Pick a Commander For the 'War' Against Drugs

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Here is a question for Messrs. Dole, Bush, Hart, Bumpers, Kemp, Gephardt, Du Pout, Dukakis and all the others who are dreaming the big dream: Would you please name the person you would appoint as the first cabinet secretary for narcotics control? And while you are at it, kindly say how much money you will ask Congress to fund the new department, what scope it will have, and what objectives you will set.

ON MY MIND

for the U.S. effort against drugs, at home and abroad, during each year of your first administration. Also, please discuss this, in specifics, during the primary campaigns, instead of saying you will study it and decide after the convention. Thank you.

The new secretary has seen fit to create a department to pull together all the federal agencies, all the federal programs and all the federally funded local programs and to let Americans know what is going on at home and abroad in the fight against the drug disease. That is because our government and the nation have never really committed themselves to the "war" against illegal drugs.

No war can be fought without a commander, a command staff, a strategy and the enlistment of the public.

The new secretary must be someone of national stature, strong enough to take over or direct — not just "coordinate" — the anti-narcotics work now scattered among the departments of State, Treasury, Justice, Defense, Health, Education and who knows where else.

But the real job will be to make the public feel that the fight against drugs is its responsibility, not something left to Washington or city hall. That means giving the citizens the information they need: the bad news as well as the comforting items about seizures of drug shipments that sound so impressive but

Another Drug War

THE AIDS epidemic is causing great pressure to rush new medication into use — even if proof is lacking that it will do any good or that it is free of dangerous side effects. However, dying people are less concerned about safety than the possibility of finding a miracle drug. They have little to lose.

The Reagan administration proposes to take responsibility from the Food and Drug Administration for deciding who should receive experimental treatments, and put it in the hands of individual physicians. The change in rules, to become effective in 90 days, ought to be monitored closely. If merely transplanting into human guinea pigs, it should be promptly rescinded.

The Deseret News (Salt Lake City).



The new baker's first day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Defending Israel Against an American Rabbi's Criticism

Regarding the two-part series "The Real Promised Land Is America" (March 10 and 11) by Rabbi Jacob Neusner:

It has become a fashion among many American intellectuals to clear their conscience by throwing mud on Israel. I want to remind Rabbi Neusner that Martin Buber and Gershom Scholem chose to come to Palestine from Nazi Germany, instead of going to the United States as many prominent Jewish scholars and scientists did. They established excellent faculties at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

When Israel was created, it numbered only 650,000 Jews. Now there are 3.5 million. Where did they come from? They were refugees from all over the world, splinters of the great Jewish intellect that was destroyed in the Holocaust.

They included those who could not "swim with their feet," those who were not allowed to go to France (because they were not French citizens, like the Algerian Jews), and others to whom even the United States would not allow entry. Can one expect these remnants of the concentration camps and refugees from the Moslem countries to be the "light to the gentiles"?

I challenge Rabbi Neusner to come on sabbatical and contribute from his knowledge to our "primitive rabbis." But first he must admit a mistake: No rabbi told Israeli women to stay away from burial of the dead because they were unclean. This story was planted by a malicious reporter. And though it was denied by the rabbi who supposedly said it, Rabbi Neusner repeats it.

A. ZWITZICK, Basel, Switzerland.

Defending Israel Against an American Rabbi's Criticism

It has been as smooth without restored Jewish sovereignty in Israel? Of course Israel has terrible economic and social problems. This is why Rabbi Neusner should come — to do his share.

DAVID HOSTKY, Ra'anana, Israel.

For Rabbi Neusner, Jewish identity is nearly synonymous with Jewish culture and secular scholarship. The vibrant and pulsating world of the Talmud, which is intimately concerned with every aspect of human endeavor, is significantly missing in his environment. Enter any of the countless halls of study in Israel and you will see how enthralled Jewish souls can become when they are engrossed in the teachings of the Talmud.

The story of Jacob Neusner is the pathetic and tragic story of Jewish assimilation in America. He commits a self-destructive act in rupturing his link in the Holy Land.

DOV LEVINE, Zurich.

Israel is not yet 40 years old, but Rabbi Neusner expects from it what has taken the great democratic states of today hundreds of years to achieve.

HARRIET JABLONOVER, Croissy-sur-Seine, France.

The Hs of a Missile Accord

Regarding "Look for a Treaty Before Summer's End" (March 9): Charles Krauthammer has the United States back to squaring the circle with respect to the defense of Europe. In the early 1980s, the U.S. deployment of an intermediate-range missile force, or INF, in Europe was thought by many to ensure that a nuclear war would be limited to Europe. Now others say that their removal will "decouple" the United States from its European allies. Fortunately, neither is likely.

Mr. Krauthammer wrongly opposes unilateralists and Atlantacists, as if one must choose between a U.S. and a European defense. The goal of both — to maintain the truce between East and West that has prevailed for more than 40 years — is the same, even if the methods and timing differ.

If, as Mr. Krauthammer says, unilateralists are willing to sacrifice the Euro-missiles to protect the Strategic Defense Initiative, it is because for them the future credibility of U.S. security guarantees depends on it. It is precisely such a guarantee that the Atlantacists seek by guarding the intermediate-range missiles in the here and now.

For Atlantacists and unilateralists alike, removal of the Euro-missiles should be acceptable, provided: 1. The reduction of that missile force is indeed accompanied by rapid progress not only in research, but in development and deployment of SDI (hence a reasonably early demise of the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty).

2. The Soviet short-range missiles are either negotiated away or INF reductions extended sufficiently to allow joint U.S.-European efforts to develop defenses against them. 3. Europe realizes it can best avoid a new "Munich," and ensure U.S. aid in any future conflict, by producing weapons (as the neutron bomb) and strategies (say, the forward deployment of French troops in West Germany) that clearly signal its will to defend itself.

SCOTT SUNQUIST, St. Denis, France.

GENERAL NEWS

Djibouti Leader Calls Attack an Attempt to Destabilize

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches DIBOUTI — Officials said Thursday that the toll in a bombing of a crowded café in central Djibouti had risen to 11 dead and 40 injured, and the country's leader said the explosion was an attempt "to destabilize our society and institutions."

The French Defense Ministry said that three members of the French military were among the dead and that 35 were among the injured. Two French civilians, three Djiboutians and three West Germans, all oceanographers on a port call, also were killed.

In Paris, a spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said that his government had no clues as to the motive behind the attack on the Historil café, which is frequented by French military personnel. France has 3,000 soldiers and sailors based in the former French colony.

No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. France has been prepared for terrorist attacks since a suspected Lebanese guerrilla leader, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, received a life sentence last month for complicity in the murders of a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat in Paris.

President Hassan Gouled, who has ruled the tiny East African Republic since it gained independence from France in 1977, said that whoever planted the bomb "aimed to destabilize our society and institutions and the country's peaceful climate."

The bomb exploded on the closing day of a 27-nation conference of the Intergovernmental Authority Against Drought and for Development and just over a month before the April 24 presidential election.

Djibouti is a major base for France at the entrance to the Red Sea and for patrols in the Gulf. The United States, Britain and France maintain a naval presence in the area to ensure that shipping is not disrupted by the six-year Iran-Iraq war.

Djiboutian authorities said the attack could have been carried out by supporters of Aden Robleh, a former minister of commerce, trade and tourism who went into clandestine opposition more than a year ago.

The German victims, two men and a woman, were members of Kiel University's Institute for Marine Science and had been working on a West German marine research ship docked in Djibouti. They were Annette Bartels, Marco Carl Bachalla and Christian Günter Reinschmit. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

Direction Action Chies

French officials said Thursday that explosives found in Paris's tallest building were discovered after police had put together several clues from jailed members of the Direct Action urban guerrilla group.

The officials confirmed that 24 pounds (11 kilograms) of explosive were found in a ceiling on the 52d floor of the Tour Maitland-Montparnasse on Wednesday by police acting mainly on a tip from a member of Direct Action, Joëlle Crépét, who was arrested last year.

The explosive were in the offices of Nickel Imetal, a company involved in nickel mining in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia. The officials said that while no detonators had been found, the placement of the explosives at Nickel Imetal suggested that they had been planted as a potential bomb and not just as a cache.

Separatists in New Caledonia Attacked Mines

Separatists in New Caledonia attacked mines belonging to a subsidiary of the company in 1985. Police said that they were led to the site because one Direct Action member had mentioned Nickel Imetal and because Ms. Crépét had said she knew explosives were stored in the Montparnasse district.

Investigators also said that the explosives were left in the building by Max Frérot, the only major leader of Direct Action still free. Four others, all leaders of the group's so-called "international" section, specializing in attacks and assassinations involving the military, were arrested after a raid on a farm south of Paris in February.

Mr. Frérot, who has a reputation for dexterity in handling explosives, is a leader of the "national" section which has mainly concentrated on attacks on French business interests. (IHT)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

2 U.K. Courts Rule On Contract Babies

The Stafford Crown Court granted a British surrogate mother custody last week of twins she was paid in bear for a childless couple. It was the first case of its kind in Britain. During her pregnancy, the natural mother, who was identified only as Mrs. P, changed her mind about returning the children to their natural father. The court ruled that the 5-month-old twins should stay with the mother.

A day earlier a childless couple who had paid a woman to have the husband's baby won the right in London High Court to adopt the 2-year-old baby. The child had lived with the couple since its birth and the natural mother did not contest custody.

Lawyers said that the chief consideration in both rulings was the welfare of the child. Under a 1985 law, commercial agencies that contract for such pregnancies are illegal, but it is not unlawful for mothers to accept money if no third party is involved in the arrangement.

Italian Measure Offers Amnesty to Aliens Italy, a land of emigrants until about 20 years ago, is attempting to legalize its growing number of illegal immigrants under a new law guaranteeing full rights and benefits to foreign workers. There has been little response to the move, however, because many immigrants apparently fear losing their jobs.

Under an amnesty measure that took effect at the end of January and is valid until April 27, illegal workers who register with the government are granted permission to remain in Italy. The new law establishes "equality of treatment and rights with Italian workers" for all foreign workers, including citizens of countries outside the European Community. Legalized aliens would be granted residence and work permits, housing, education, and social security benefits. Once the amnesty ends, employers of illegal aliens can be fined up to 2 million lire (\$1,540) and sentenced to up to a year in prison. Foreigners without permits risk deportation.

During the first few weeks of the amnesty, thousands of foreigners lined up at police stations to register, but the numbers have since dropped significantly. Labor union leaders have praised the law for giving foreigners the means to defend themselves against employers who exploit them. But they say many immigrants hesitate to register for fear that employers might prefer to hire Italians, if they have to pay social security charges for foreigners, too. Police estimate there are more than a million illegal aliens in Italy, mostly from central and north Africa and the Middle East. At least 100,000 of them live in Rome.

Around Europe

The French cabinet has approved a bill that would increase penalties for drunken driving to a maximum of two years in prison and a fine of 30,000 francs (\$5,000). The measure is to go before the National Assembly this year. The previous maximum penalty was a year in prison and a 1,500-franc fine. Officials say nearly 40 percent of all traffic accidents involving death or injury in France are related to drinking.

Italy has decided to triple parking fines to deal with traffic congestion in its cities. Fines for parking in unauthorized areas have been raised from 12,000 lire to 36,000 lire, and municipal au-



MUSICAL CONFECTIONS — Peter Lardong munches one of the chocolate phonograph records he makes in the kitchen of his West Berlin home. The records can be played several times before being eaten.

thorities are authorized to increase fines up to 360,000 for violations in historic centers.

Britain has its first official man-made road tunnel, designed by road lovers to help the creatures cross a highway to reach their breeding ponds safely during the mating period. Clutching a six-year-old female toad in one hand and a pair of scissors in the other, Lord Skelmersdale, undersecretary of state for the environment, cut the ribbon last week at the tunnel, which was built under a busy highway near Henley. Environmentalists say the tunnel may save the lives of thousands of toads. Millions of toads are killed on British roads every year as they try to reach breeding ponds.

Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers' career as an amateur thief catcher suffered a setback last week when jewelry worth 100,000 guilders (\$48,200) was stolen from his home in Rotterdam. Mr. Lubbers was sick in bed in his official residence in The Hague and no one was at the family home at the time of the burglary, police said. In the past six months, Mr. Lubbers twice has caught thieves who tried to steal his wife's car radio.

— SYTSKE LOOLJEN

Kinnock Modifies Stand On Expelling Missiles

By Karen DeYoung Washington Post Service

LONDON — Neil Kinnock, the British opposition leader, plans to reassure President Ronald Reagan in Washington next week that a Labor Party government would not demand the unilateral removal of U.S. cruise missiles from Britain while arms reduction talks show promise, according to party officials.

A Labor spokesman on military affairs, Denzil Davies, said Wednesday that Labor "certainly would not do anything" as a government "to disrupt negotiations or to upset any agreement."

A senior aide to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher dismissed the new Labor position, and said Wednesday it proved that Mr. Kinnock "doesn't have the courage of his convictions."

In party policy adopted last fall, Labor pledged that if it won Britain's next general election, expected this year, it would expel all U.S. nuclear weapons based in Britain and dismantle Britain's own independent nuclear deterrent.

Party officials insisted Wednesday that their policy had not been reversed, but had been "clarified" in response to new circumstances arising out of progress in U.S.-Soviet negotiations over the elimination of ground-launched intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe.



Jimmy Carter placing a wreath Thursday on the tomb of Anwar Sadat and of Egypt's unknown soldier in Cairo.

Carter Criticizes Reagan

Washington Post Service CAIRO — Former President Jimmy Carter told a group of businessmen and diplomats here Thursday that President Ronald Reagan "is more inclined to form a contra army or start a war or inject the marmes in Lebanon or use American battleships to shell villages around Beirut" than seek negotiated solutions in foreign policy disputes.

"I am not here to criticize my own government," Mr. Carter said, but he denounced what he called "missing leadership" in Washington and the absence of "courage, tenacity and dedication" among Middle East leaders who led the peace process founder during the Reagan era.

Mr. Carter, on a four-day private visit to Egypt, was asked to criticize his own efforts in the region. He said he erred by not informing King Hussein of Jordan more closely during his 1978 Camp David negotiations with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

Dutch Coalition Slips Slightly In Regional Vote

THE HAGUE — All three major Dutch political parties have found weaker support in provincial elections widely seen as a test of the popularity of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers' center-right coalition.

Mr. Lubbers' Christian Democrats and Liberal coalition partners were the main losers in the elections Wednesday for 12 provincial assemblies. Both lost nearly 2 percentage points compared with the figures in the May general election.

Support for the main opposition Labor Party was marginally lower on a national scale, although the party gained 12 percentage points in the voting for regional councils, compared with the May election. The Democrats and other small leftist parties made slight gains.

Labor's gains were enough to lead them to expect nine more seats at the expense of the smaller parties on the right and the left but not sufficient to overturn the government majority in the upper house, as had been widely predicted.

OECD Plans Chemical Talks

PARIS — Industrialized nations of the 24-member Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are to confer soon on measures to prevent accidents at chemical installations, an agency spokesman said Wednesday.



NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Thursdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Close.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Composite, Close, Chg., Week, Year.

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Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bond, Close, Chg.

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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Date, Buy, Sell, %.

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Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: Class, High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Close.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

NYSE Extends Record Gains

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange set record highs Thursday for the third consecutive day...

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

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Large table of stock prices (D) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

Large table of stock prices (E) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'Japanese Research', 'Current', and 'Interest'.



# FASHION/FRANCE/1987

## The First Ruffles of Spring

### Boutiques Bloom With Bustles, Bows

By Aline Mosby

**P**ARIS — They're here. The bustles, bubbles, ballerina skirts and chorus-girl ruffles that revolutionized the spring ready-to-wear shows for wholesalers in October have invaded the retail shops.

The invasion is cautious in some boutiques, such as Yves Saint Laurent's, and it scored a downright victory in others, including Chanel. But it was shut out in sophisticated, classic houses such as Guy Laroche.

The zany ruffles and bubbles have been copied by small manufacturers, and the shops are full of them.

Even the classic trenchcoat has succumbed. Azzedine Alaïa's boutique is selling a mini black coat with a ballerina skirt edged in white — not what Burberry had in mind.

Claude Montana's bloomers have bloomed successfully in leather, cotton and linen in his three Paris shops. Emanuel Ungaro's boutique is full of ruffled and bowed taffeta poufs, but the mini-bloomers from his October collection were not allowed in the front door.

"We ordered three made as a special order for one client, but that's all," a saleswoman said firmly.

Among quieter trends, suits are sporting a short bellhop jacket or a longer fitted jacket that hugs the waist and flares into a peplum.

Shoppers also will find asymmetric hemlines, accordion pleats, strapless tops, clingy knits and naive, full-skirted dresses reminiscent of a 1950s party. And Chanel has sold more than 400 copies of a navy T-shirt with "Chanel 5" in white letters, while Christian Dior has a draped green knitted dress with the name of the house in red.

Black and white play a dominant role with competition from bright red, flaming prints and some pastels. The panther prints of winter have survived, along with the perennial polka dots and stripes.

Paris is swathed in linen, wrinkles and all. And good old American denim — black or white preferred — has made it to the chic shops. Shoulders are still important, though not to the extreme of a few seasons ago. Miniskirts abound, but there are plenty of long outfits, some of them with a retro look. Trousers are scarce in some quarters but standing pat at other boutiques in the form of clingy tights or the new, wider look.

Here is a sampling of what is available in Paris shopping areas.

#### RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. HONORÉ

Yves Saint Laurent's best seller is a little black jacket with 10 buttons sewn into a V-shape — a fitting topper for a black-and-white checked fitted dress with a small collar.

Also making an impression is a black piqué suit with wide lapels, along with Saint Laurent's tasteful contributions to the ruffle madness, including a draped black minidress with gigantic orange bow and ruffle-skirted black-and-white dress printed with bows.

"But we did not order his long gown with the hge bow in back," said one boutique spokes-

Continued on page 10



In the lineup for spring at Paris boutiques, clockwise: Lanvin's black linen peplum suits, Claude Montana's black leather bloomers with chocolate linen topper, Emanuel Ungaro's version of the pouf in taffeta, Angelo Tarlazzi's big-bowed evening gown.

### Ready-to-Wear

## Will Street Cool Give Way to Pouf Of Couture Chic?

By Hebe Dorsey

**P**ARIS — The question at the Paris ready-to-wear this season is whether couture, once again directional thanks to Christian Lacroix, can influence the ready-to-wear collections. For the last decade or so, the vibrant ready-to-wear designers have dominated the scene with street cool, so it will be fascinating to see what they have to offer against this sudden surge of couture chic.

One has the feeling that it will be a tug-of-war, with a great deal of pulling from both directions. The Paris ready-to-wear designers have considerable "oomph" and personality, and the creativity in this city has never been higher. But the success of Lacroix's designs — his pouf dress has been copied right and left and is making a killing in the United States — demonstrates that he has changed the course of fashion.

The trend will not be easily reversible. Although Lacroix claims he is through with poufs and bustles, the world seems to be just catching up with them.

This season will introduce several important changes within the commercial structure of top designers' companies that are bound to make a noticeable difference in designs as well. The fact that Claude Montana left the Girombelli group and is now backed by the powerful manufacturer GFT (Gruppo Finanziario Tessile) should have beneficial results.

It is hoped that GFT, which also produces the remarkably successful lines of Ungaro and Valentino, will be able to put Montana firmly on the map.

It was hard to assess why Montana and Girombelli parted company. Montana claimed Girombelli did not give him adequate support. He mentioned late deliveries and quality problems. It was a tough five years for the brilliant Montana, whose name did not get established as strongly and widely as it should have been.

Girombelli claimed Montana was late with his sketches, which accounted for late deliveries. Be that as it may, Montana, who is now on fashion probation, is in a group famous for its impeccable performance, and he should be able to function efficiently.

Another interesting change is Karl Lagerfeld's switch from Bidermann Industries to the Revillon group. Although Lagerfeld says it will not make much difference, one can expect a great deal of change and hope for a distinct improvement. This collection should be another bright light in the Paris fashion sky and place Lagerfeld way up in the deluxe market again.

Thierry Mugler, who bought back his company last season, has already shown immense improvement. One of the most talented designers in Paris, both modern and lyrical, he has been unable so far to establish himself as a foolproof, reliable source. Maybe this season will make him one of the steady powers of Paris ready-to-wear. Things are looking up. He is opening a second boutique on Avenue Montaigne, his first one is at Place des Victoires.

Once the "enfant terrible" of Paris fashion, the maverick Jean-Paul Gaultier, who just opened a boutique at Bergdorf-Goodman in New York, is gradually joining the establishment. Let's hope it will not stop him from producing kitschy firecrackers, or dim his provocative sense of humor.



Claude Montana

Continued on page 11

## A Call to Clotheshorses of a Different Color

By Marian McEvoy

**P**ARIS — Fashion doesn't make a lot of sense to a lot of people, but now it seems to be bamboozling even the professionals. Consider the poor fashion editors. They're really in a pickle this year. It's not that there is any lack of new clothes, nor of the quotable characters who design them, it's just that the nice, traditional fashion trend is going out of fashion. Those absolute must silhouettes, lengths and cuts that set apart the chic from the hopeless are as hard to find as a non-smoker in Naples.

In short, your guess is as good as mine whether you should wear a miniskirt, a midlength dress, a pair of smoking pants, a Chanel suit or a turtleneck to your next dinner party.

Designers aren't much help. One of them insists on frothy ballet skirts under Harley-Davidson blouses. Another is mad for elasticized corsets under jackets made of girdle material. Someone else is getting famous for empire-waisted, calf-grazing, vaguely knitty dresses, and then there's the fellow who drapes a woman's middle section in the manner of a window in a grand English drawing room.

Foocyl to those who say women are being "dictated to" by delirious designers. The choices are staggering these days. There are short skirts, long skirts, puffed skirts, straight skirts, circle skirts, wrap-around skirts, tight skirts, petal skirts, bustled skirts, miniskirts, pants skirts, skirt pants, pleated pants, cigarette pants, capri pants, sailor

pants, elephant-leg pants, pajama pants, and so forth and so on until you reckon it is a lot easier to buy a dictionary than to buy a wardrobe.

Well, almost. If there seems to be a general lack of guidelines in the fashionable silhouette and length department, there might be another element of *la mode* that could take over: color. Color could be the clincher for those

### Color could be the clincher for those with a competitive approach to dressing.

women who approach dressing like a competitive sport. And now that color therapy and color analysts are making inroads into the brains and billfolds of the American public, it only follows that fashion should be effected. It is not preposterous to suppose that wearing exactly the right shade of navy blue could distinguish the truly well dressed from the charlatans in the near future.

It's pretty hard to say exactly why certain colors catch

on, but it's a snap to figure out why they don't. Many people — even respected fashion buyers and promoters — claim fashionable colors are actually determined up to five years in advance by unnamed sects of color analysts who work for companies as diverse as lace-makers to producers of lipsticks, socks and sporting goods.

These "color prophets" have mysterious contacts with the people who sell dyes to the fiber folks, who in turn sell the goods to the fabric printers and finishers, who then unload all over to the brokers, who furnish the multibillion-dollar ready-to-wear producers, who see to it that some of it gets to the highly publicized, more creative designers, who eventually influence what most everybody on the streets is wearing.

This is pretty absurd. Nothing could make it through a process like that except maybe an extremely volatile piece of hot gossip. Something as quirky as color needs to be conceived, nurtured and promoted in a more delicate, shall we say artistic, manner.

Beyond the time-honored white for summer, navy for spring, forest tones for fall and anything-but-keeps-the-spirits-up-for-winter, the colors that catch on usually do so through clever accident. Most of those clever accidents are accomplished by the cleverest designers.

Some color trends can be directly traced to sociopolitical movements, which can be even more powerful than designer whims. The late 1960s and early '70s were colored

Continued on page 10



A Legrand creation: Fish for the foot.

### Shoe Sculpture, Hardly Cobbling

Didier Legrand shapes cork, leather and more exotic materials into one-of-a-kind footwear and is venturing into more conventional ready-to-wear models.

### Madame Grès, Dean of Couture

Now in her 80s, a shy woman who lives for her work, the designer who calls herself Alix Grès remains an enigma in a turban, the defender of old-fashioned couture as art.

### Mirror, Mirror, Short or Tall

The Japanese, recalling Lewis Carroll's looking glass, call it the "House of Alice." It can give shoppers of all sizes the illusion of trying on an entire wardrobe in a matter of minutes.

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Accessories

# Stepping Into Art World With Didier Legrand Shoes

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — If you put yourself in Didier Legrand's shoes, you could be stepping out with a desert island on your foot. Not as unmanageable as it sounds, Legrand's desert island shoe sports a palm tree extending from the toe up the front surrounded by sea and sand, a collage of different colored leathers that is more a surrealistic shoe sculpture than everyday footwear.

Inspired by Fernand Léger and cubism, surrealism and French comic strips, Legrand, an inventive 34-year-old shoe designer, has created a fantasy world of footwear in unusual shapes.

There are animal shapes, such as a slingback pump in the form of an open-mouthed fish (toes peep out of the mouth). There are slinky serpents, exotically plumed birds and what Legrand calls "a simple classic and very sturdy men's shoe" shaped like a rhinoceros with tusks decorating the toe.

Another design is shaped like a flashy red sports car with headlights and taillights and a door that snaps open and shut.

Legrand tried painting, and composed music for a rock band in which he sang and played, before he decided on designing shoes as a mode of artistic expression. And though his approach is that of an artist, his shoes bear the mark of a dedicated craftsman.

"I started by chance one day when I took a shoe apart to see how it was put together," he said. He found a cobbler who could teach him the craft — no easy matter these days — and worked for two years repairing and making shoes before he set up his own atelier.

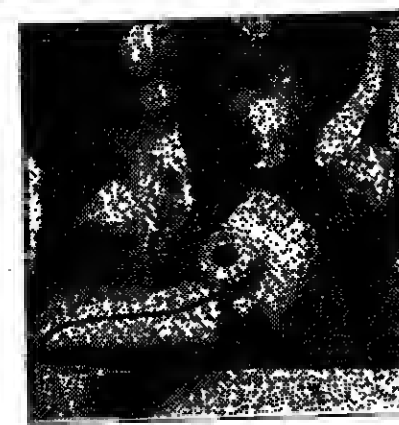
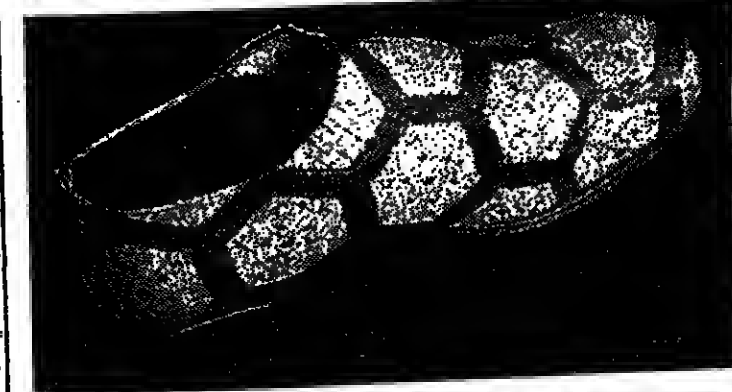
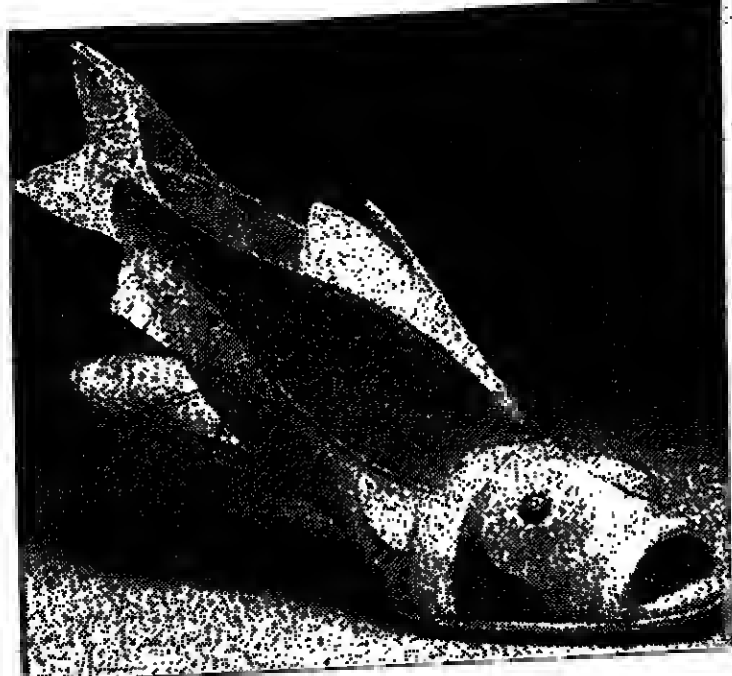
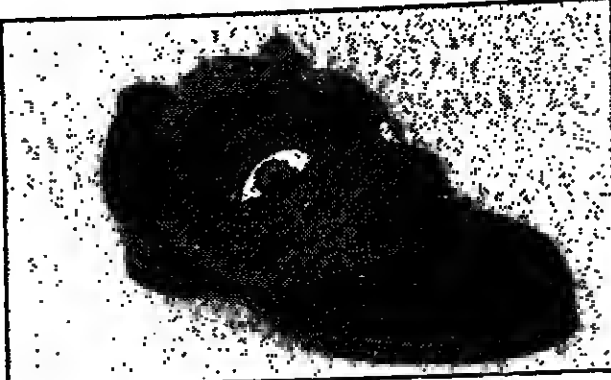
"It is not enough knowing how to draw," he said. "Making prototypes leads one to invent new techniques that are one's own. It is innovation linked to experimentation while facing up to the problems of fabrication."

When he designs a model, Legrand painstakingly follows it from conception to finished product. Working in his Marais atelier behind the Boutique Sentimentale on the Rue du Roi-de-Sicile, he makes a pattern from his drawing, cuts and sews the leather, then mounts it on a form. In the finishing process, he sculpts the heel and makes the sole. When working on a complex shape, such as the face of his Masque shoe, he sculpts the relief shapes that fit under the leather pattern from cork. Other shoes call for fabric inserts under cutouts in the leather.

Legrand's poetic vision of footwear has won him artistic acclaim and a clientele in show business and advertising. His car shoe has been bought by a museum, his creations have been featured in art exhibitions all over France, and one of the enchanting fish shoes recently sold for 2,000 francs (about \$320) at auction.

In addition to his custom-made shoes priced at about 5,000 francs a pair, Legrand has begun to move into the ready-to-wear market.

"My goal is to bring art to everyday shoes, sold at reasonable prices," he said. His first



From left, clockwise: Didier Legrand and his Masque, the fish slingback, a unisex slunker and an exotic bird.

collection last fall was priced at about 400 francs a pair and focused on what he calls *garçonnes*, unisex shoes in men's and women's sizes.

His collections for summer and fall, introduced last week at Midec, the French shoe exposition, develop further variations on one of his favorite themes: contrasting materials coordinated in shades of the same color. For summer, there is a suede and leather sandal in sunny ochre tones, for example, or a glitzy combination of silver leather and braided silver raffia.

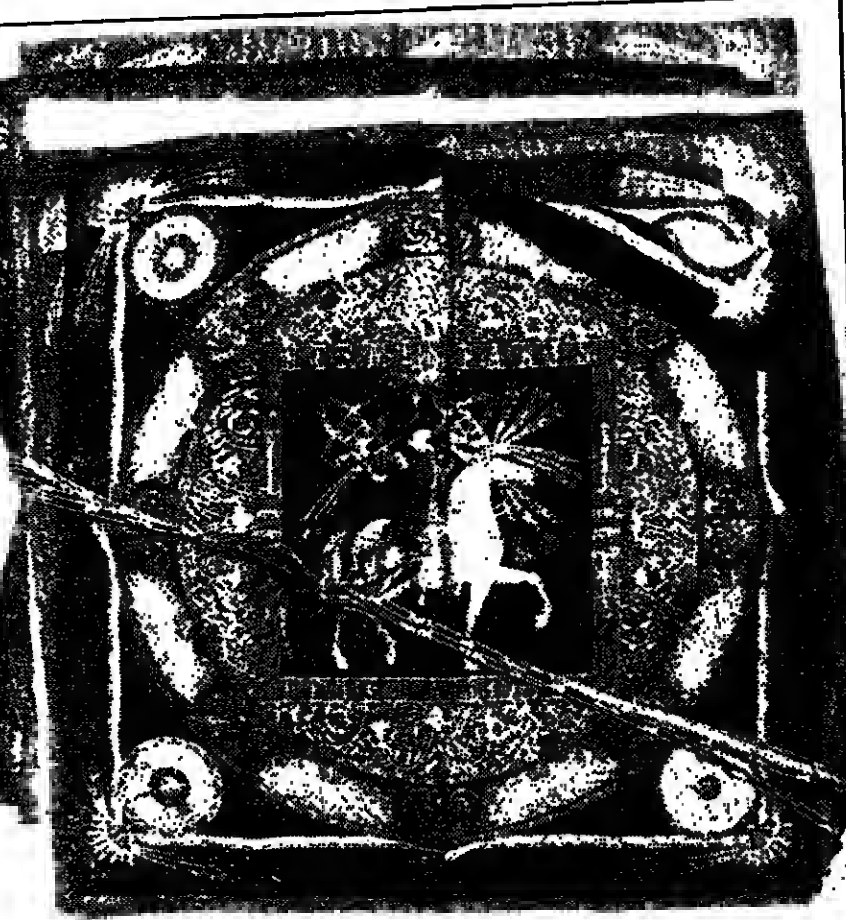
His ready-to-wear shoes so far have been flat, with an eye toward comfort, but his styles next winter will feature more sophisticated models with higher heels, inspired by the Belle Époque.

Sometimes Legrand steps back into the total fantasy of his inspirations. With the photographer Xavier Lambours, he created a comic picture novel around a personage who is defined by long pointed shoes, the tips of which extend extravagantly halfway up the leg in the manner of the *poulaines* of the Middle Ages. Legrand exemplifies a new creativity in

French shoe design, reviving an art that was once a French forte. "A century ago France had the greatest tradition, but it was lost and the designers disappeared," he said.

One exception was Roger Vivier, whose sumptuous shoes were 1960s collectibles for such legendary personalities as Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. A retrospective of Vivier's work is planned by the Musée de la Mode et du Costume at the Palais Galliera later this year.

JEAN RAFFERTY is a Paris-based journalist who specializes in design and lifestyle.



The anniversary edition.

# Amid Fanfare and Fireworks, The Hermès Scarf Turns 50

Few designs in the fashion world have caused such a flutter as the signature silk scarf first printed by Hermès in 1937. Now, 50 years and 820 patterns later, the squares rank as classics, along with the Chanel suit and the Louis Vuitton handbag.

Between 1964 and 1984, five million Hermès scarves were sold — a yearly average of 250,000. Last year, sales were double the average. During the Christmas season, Hermès estimates that it sells one of the 35-inch Chinese silk twill squares every 20 seconds in its store on the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.

To commemorate Hermès's 150th anniversary, Michel Duchêne's design, shown above, ties in with the company's "L'Année Feu d'Artifice" theme. Showing a horseman surrounded by a fireworks display, it was inspired by a document in the Hôtel Carnavalet, which houses the city history museum of Paris.

In January the company staged a birthday extravaganza with a 30-minute fireworks display between the Pont des Arts and the Pont Neuf from a floating pavilion draped with 1,000 specially printed Hermès

scarves. The celebration was patterned after one held in the same spot in 1739 by Louis XV in honor of his daughter's marriage.

Established by Thierry Hermès as a wholesale harnessmaker to Champs-Élysées coach builders, the business was expanded by his son to retail sales and saddlery. Eventually the family-run enterprise — now, in its fifth generation, headed by Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès — became known for fashionable leather goods, perfumes, jewelry and accessories in 49 stores and 189 boutiques worldwide.

The production of a new scarf collection can take from nine months to a year between the conception and approval of design, and a further 18 months for the mechanical process before the goods are delivered. At any given time, the Paris store offers 30 to 40 designs in a choice of 8 colors from 2 collections a year.

The 1987 souvenir edition scarf is available in a choice of six background colors — black, red, blue, yellow, green and light beige — until Dec. 31 at 760 francs (about \$120) each.

International Herald Tribune

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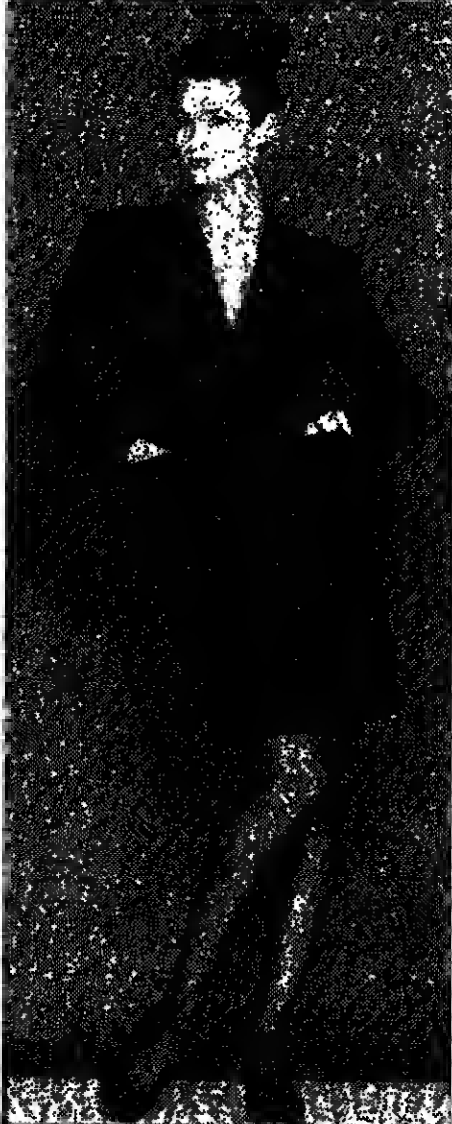
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High Contrasts ■ Woman of Mystery



Above, Yves Saint Laurent's little black jacket; right, an ample skirt from Louis Feraud; far right, Kenzo coat-dress.



# Enigmatic Madame Grès Staunchly Defends Couture

PARIS — Fashion reporters crowded into the January show of AIX Grès after gossip drifted around that it could be the final collection of the dema of Paris haute couture designers.

The future of Madame Grès, the last of the century's pioneer creators of hand-made high fashion, and her salon is uncertain.

Bernard Tapie, the French entrepreneur, bought the couture house in 1984 and planned to profit from less expensive Grès ready-to-wear, which was to be designed by the Jacques Esterel fashion house.

But Madame Grès refused to supervise the Esterel designs, and the effort ended. Now, Tapie is negotiating to buy the profitable Grès perfumes and accessories business from Beuchaux. Tapie denies reports that he plans to fire most of Madame Grès' workers. Current negotiations between Esterel and Tapie on the control of the house remain unresolved.

Madame Grès, whose designs have been a legend for more than a half century, reportedly is well into her 80s. Her age is an educated guess. She is known as the mystery woman of fashion, an enigma wrapped in her ever-present turban.



Madame Grès and her daughter.

### Her shows are lessons in high art — and patience.

## The First Ruffles of Springtime

Continued from page 7

woman. "How could I explain to clients who would come back the next day with a wrinkled, crushed bow?"

"Women are buying everything very short," she added. "You don't necessarily need great legs; black stockings can arrange things."

The Rety shop was showing less subdued taffeta poufs and ruffles and black jeans suits that fit like paper on the wall.

Standouts at Guy Laroche include a red-and-white pin-striped short jacket and skirt plus a blouse with reverse stripes, and the coat of the year — a narrow cut with a high collarless neckline in a dozen colors, over matching skirts. A black-and-white organdy jacket with huge sleeves is also getting attention.

Possibly the smartest black linen peplum suit in town is at Lanvin; it features haute-couture styling and handsome silver tear-drop buttons.

Karl Lagerfeld's best-selling suit, with a long puffy-sleeved jacket ending where the narrow skirt flaps out, reflects the style upheaval.

At Louis Feraud, the captivating haute-

couture prints using images of musical instruments have been reproduced for ready-to-wear silk jackets and skirts.

**PLACE DES VICTOIRES:**

Kenzo's chic linen jackets in a variety of colors plus chocolate and vanilla are among the most wearable designs. Other winners are the knitted cotton mix-and-match cross-over tops, T-shirts, wrap skirts and pants.

At the Agnes B boutique, the young crowd is buying cotton blazers and short skirts, and black-and-white silk trousers with loose, high-necked tops — all good vacation items.

The Jean-Gaulier boutique, within walking distance of the Place des Victoires, displays the creations that helped forge the revolution, along with those of Azzedine Alaïa and Christian Lacroix. Daytime coats top stiff petticoats. An intriguing black taffeta bubble miniskirt is sewn onto a long cotton tank top.

At the Thierry Mugler boutique, the shapes that influenced many spring-summer collections are evident — asymmetric white linen sleeveless tops over a narrow skirt, '50s-style full-skirted cottons and sculpted peplum suits.

On a special hook in the boutique hangs

Mugler's witty wedding dress, the hit of his October collection. The ballerina skirt ripples above the knee over stiff petticoats with a bodice cut as low as the law allows. But the gown is no joke.

"We've already sold one — really — for a wedding," the saleswoman said.

**LEFT BANK:**

A spokesman for the Biba Boutique insisted, "We will show bubble skirts only for the winter holidays, and fewer short skirts — the new skirt is long and full." Whereupon a salesman whipped out Thierry Mugler's '50s-style skirt tied in front.

Tiffany's specializes in Thierry Mugler-type clothes at half the price, including suits with asymmetric jackets, snug waists, peplums and buttons down the side. A pretty green linen outfit has a close-fitting curved jacket, long narrow skirt and cinched waist.

The Ça Plait boutique has sewed up its version of the revolution: a black-and-white peplum jacket with white collar and a saucy bow in back, and a strapless, ruffled tulle dress.

At Claude Montana, full, black leather, linen or cotton bloomers are teamed with blousy chocolate linen tops that bare the midriff. Also perfect for resorts are cotton

or linen bubble dresses and a black organdy bubble skirt paired with a leather top from which Moroccan coins dangle.

**AVENUE MONTAIGNE:**

There's a whole row of black taffeta minis with huge pink bows, and pastel poufs with black ruffled hems, oar the front door at Emanuel Ungaro.

But how do you sit down?

"When you stand up, you just pull out the dress a bit in the back," a saleswoman said.

The Ungaro boutique is vivid with circus colors on jersey sleeveless dresses with bows in back. Another attention-getter is a long black-and-white glen plaid jacket with pleated shoulders worn over a matching skirt or a print dress.

Chanel customers are lining up to try on a fascinating black dress with a white top, gold buttons and two crisp white pleated pockets hanging loose at the waist.

"Panther prints at Jean-Louis Scherrer include bikinis as well as dresses. His suit with a short pointed jacket is a Scherrer classic, but hanging next to it are draped white taffeta Alaïa dresses, all ruffles and bows.

ALINE MOSBY is a former United Press International foreign correspondent.

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But the designer made no mystery about her future plans in a rare interview in her salon, which is lined with marble tables and white sofas for her private clients.

"I probably will not retire," she said. "How could I? It's not logical — the workshop needs my advice."

How about taking time to travel? Write memoirs? "I do not have time," she insisted.

Friends predict she will work "to the very end." Her life is culture and nothing else, they say.

And so, the Madame Grès legend continues in her four ateliers on three floors on the Rue de la Paix, thanks to what she calls the "financial support" of Tapie.

Each model behind a white screen, while the audience, perched on the traditional little gold chairs long ago abandoned by other houses, waits patiently. Or dozes. Or chats.

The end of the parade electrifies the audience — the draped jersey or chiffon evening gowns that no other designer in the world can match.

She disputed one critic's conclusion that her spring collection was sexy. "That is not the image of this house," she said firmly.

Madame Grès impatiently brushes off questions about what she has done in her 80-odd years. "I have no interest in the past. What is before me is what interests me. I am of the present."

She so successfully avoids dwelling on her past that few in the fashion world are aware her real name is Germaine Barton.

Her Parisian family, of Italian-German ancestry, disapproved of her aim to be a sculptress. So she became a dressmaker's apprentice and learned how to sculpt with scissors and cloth.

An instant success, she was hired in 1934 to design for a new fashion house on the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. She has said it was named AIX after her employer. She does not identify him further. The salon folded when World War II broke out.

She fled to southern France with her daughter, Anne; her husband was a Russian artist, Serge Czerekov, who signed his paintings "Grès." He went to Tahiti. She returned to Paris in 1942 and opened the salon where she works today, calling herself AIX Grès. Her husband still lives in Tahiti, but comes to Paris on visits.

The only anecdote she tells interviewers is how she made blue, red and white gowns, in the colors of the French flag, to spite the German occupiers who wanted to see her clothes.

"She still works as she has for the last 53 years. "Before a collection, I don't have any designs in my head," she said. "It's the fabric that gives me ideas."

"I think about it for days, then I cut the design in cotton tulle. I work on a wooden mannequin with my scissors and pins. When the garment is good, I give the toile to the head of my workshop and he cuts it in the fabric and makes it. I do the fittings."

When she makes a collection, she says, she cuts and pins all night until dawn.

While some designers have questioned the future of haute couture, Madame Grès exclaims, "It would be catastrophic if haute couture were to disappear. It is an expression of art."

Her flat, rich with Louis XIII furniture and paintings, is on the western edge of Paris near the Bois de Boulogne. She is said to have few close friends and spends most free time she has with her daughter and granddaughter.

Madame Grès ended the interview by lurching off in her gray angora sweater, gray skirt and flat shoes to give fittings to some American clients who had just flown in from Switzerland. Her advanced years show only in a slight shoulder stoop. Her mind is as sharp as the pins and scissors hanging around her waist.

"I have no more time," she said briskly. "I must return to work."

## A Call to Clotheshorses

Continued from page 7

in a mind-blowing amount of purple, thanks to Jimi Hendrix and RIT dye in almost every American washing machine.

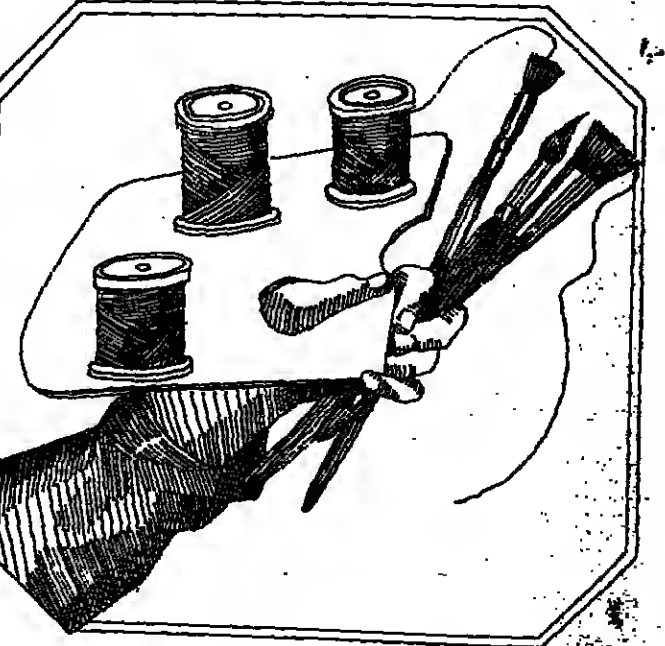
Another, less antique movement that had colorful results was the Italian terrorist scare, during which the country's airports, banks, duomos and fashion fairs were heavily guarded by heavily uniformed military men. The Italian ready-to-wear collections produced during this period were rife with variations on the khaki theme.

Moving into and through the 1980s, many people believe that London's homeless and jobless youth were the most recent color determiners. The punks with the cockatoo hairdos in cocktail colors opened up a whole new chunk on the fashion color wheel with shades including Bois turquoise and Astrovit green. Neon and fluorescent tones are also traced back to London street people.

If color, then, does reflect the way in which people live, fight and don't work, it also reflects the ever-changing tastes of top ready-to-wear designers. Black and white used to be considered a bit matronly and arch until Claude Montana spewed it out all over the runway about 10 years ago.

Baby patches were viewed as strictly lady until Thierry Mugler used them for sexy silhouettes, custody suits and see-through evening dresses. And unless you were still a devotee of coffeehouses and poetry readings, black was a color you wore only to the most somber of life's occasions, until the Japanese designers sold stores-full of it about four years ago.

In 1986, unqualified orange and fire-drill yellows (not histori-



cally considered flattering to most skin tones) are hip colors thanks to an up-and-coming French ready-to-wear designer named Adeline André. And thanks to one of the fashion industry's most controversial mavericks, Azzedine Alaïa, even go-for-broke charrreuse might make it to the top of the color charts soon.

There is, of course, no guarantee that some of these more adventurous shades will look any better on women than a pleasant face-powder pink, a subtle eggshell white or a jolly good red, but they are trendy. They are everything the shapes of clothes are not. As they have been chosen and pushed by the best designers in Europe, they are right.

Say what you will about the international scope of bug-fixation organizations like the Wool Bureau and the Cotton Council (which protect and promote the quality and colors of their respective fabrics), but it is highly unlikely that these groups have the type of influence or nerve to in-load colors like scorched pompkin or supersensuous pink on unsuspecting public. Leave it to the designers. The same ones who gave us short skirts, tight skirts, full skirts, puffed skirts, pleated skirts, wrap-around skirts, bustled skirts, pants skirts.

MARLAN McEVROY is a Paris-based journalist who writes about fashion and style.

مكتبة النهر



The Business of Fashion

Marketing Magic, Done With Mirrors

In seconds, one can switch from jungle garb to formal attire.

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — Push a button and you're dazzling in a white tulle ballgown. Push it again and there you are in a saucy little black dress. Once more? Wow. Madonna has nothing on you. No, you haven't died and gone to clothes heaven. You are simply standing in front of the Magic Mirror in what its French inventor calls the "fitting room of the future."

Jean-Claude Bourdier's electronic optical device can give a shopper the illusion of trying on an entire wardrobe in a fraction of the time it would take to drag all those garments on and off physically. "One can try on ten outfits in a minute," said Bourdier, 62.

The customer stands in front of the mirror and adjusts the image to his or her measurements by altering height and shoulder size on an illuminated screen. Then a clothes category is selected: evening, casual, office or sportswear, for example.

The shopper pushes the button and a realistic image of himself or herself, dressed in clothing variations on the chosen theme, flashes on and off the screen. It is startlingly true-to-life. The Japanese call the invention the "House of Alice," after the young lady who ventured through the looking glass.

Tryouts with three machines at L.S. Ayres department stores in the American Middle West, using Lia Claiborne's ready-to-wear collection, appear to confirm Bourdier's claim that his brainchild is "revolutionizing merchandising," sales soared 769 percent over the previous year.

In Japan, about 100 "House of Alice" machines, 50 devoted to kimono collections, are in use.

Based on a system of partially reflective, angled mirrors, the Magic Mirror uses a computer-driven projector with specially photographed color slides. Each slide bears a garment and accessories, minus the model's head.

In the measuring process, the projector moves hydraulically behind the mirrors to match the garment to the customer's body contour.

Bourdier's wife, Claude, who has organized French store promotions for many U.S. department stores, said that when President François Mitterrand's wife, Danielle, saw her-

self in the Magic Mirror, she confided, "This is the first time I've seen myself in pants."

Anyone who has ever shopped with children can see the advantages of using the mirror on this opinionated, hard-to-please clientele. The main Printemps department store in Paris has just added the mirror to its children's department.

Two other versions are viewable in Paris at the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie museum at La Villette. In the Explora section, a Magic Mirror whisks men in seconds from Tarzan jungle garb to Gadhafi desertwear to impeccable formal attire, while women can sample Marilyn Monroe glamour or gangster moll-wear, or picture themselves as bag ladies. The mirror also presents normal clothing for adults as well as children.

In a fashion exhibition at the Cité des Sciences that closes Sunday, the Magic Mirror is the focus of Accent, a futuristic menswear merchandising system in which a customer can choose a model in the mirror and select a fabric. The mirror would relay the shopper's measurements to a factory computer that would laser-cut the clothing, which then would be sewn traditionally, the finished product being delivered to a shop within four days.

Bourdier got the idea for the mirror while riding the Paris Métro. "I was bored and started looking at how people and their clothes were reflected in the windows while the train was in the tunnel and the difference when it came into the lighted station," he recalled.

To others this might have remained a passing fancy, but Bourdier had the temperament and technical expertise to translate it into practical reality. As an industrial and advertising filmmaker, he excelled in the techniques of trick photography.

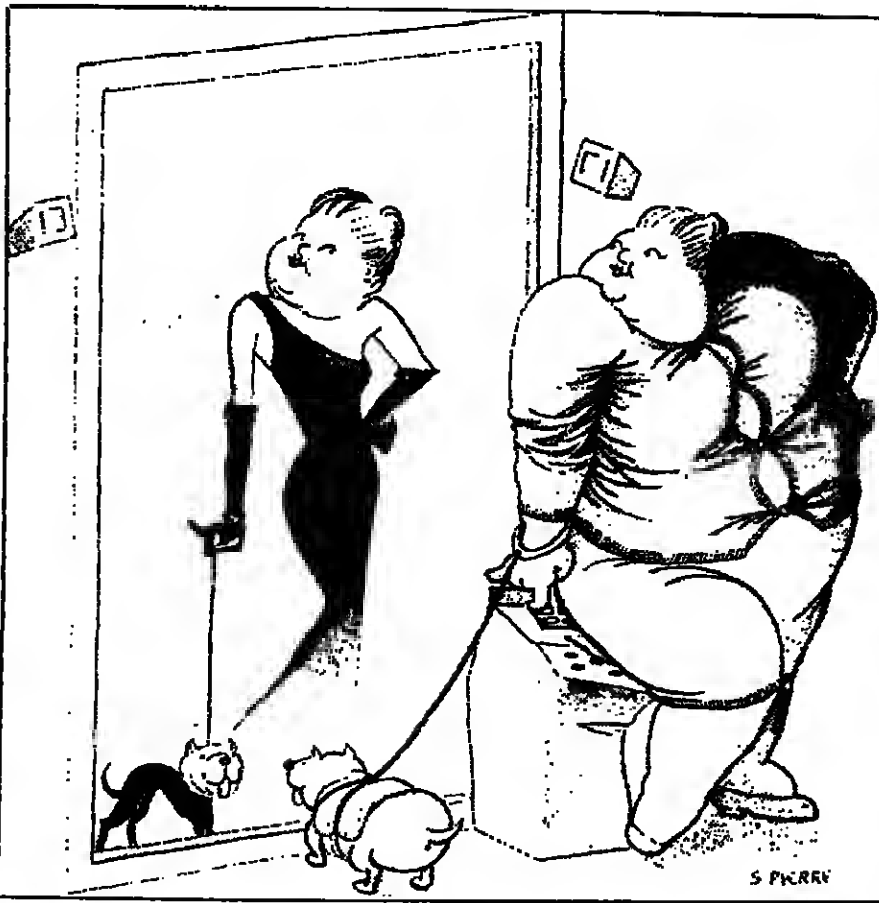
"I love the fantastic aspect of films," he said, "and I'd always specialized in mad, crazy ideas. The vacuum cleaner that flies, for instance, or the woman with the instant hairstyle. I exploited that knowledge and taste to construct a machine."

THOUGH he took out a patent on a first machine, which operated on a mechanical principle, in 1967, he abandoned the idea. Not until 1983 did he redesign the machine electronically and begin to develop Magic Mirror-2.

"The most difficult thing is not to find a good idea," he said, "but to find it at the right moment — not too soon or there will be no response to it, not too late or it will be someone else's. Today we already are talking about the year 2000. Things are already planned. People can now accept this mirror as a commercial shopping aid when before it would have been only a gimmick or a toy."

His wife added, "We had no idea if it would really sell clothes or not. When they told us it did, I had tears in my eyes."

Now with six worldwide patents (which cost 400,000 francs, or \$67,000, last year alone) covering clothes, cosmetics, hairstyles, haircoloring, eyeglasses and plastic surgery, Bourdier



Jean-Claude Bourdier

said his first and only invention had been like "winning the Loto."

The Japanese have proved the most enthusiastic and versatile proponents of the mirror. Japanese traveling salesmen work their areas with trucks fitted with the mirror and some sample clothes, and the device has also proved a boon to kimono rental firms.

"For the traditional ceremonies that entail wearing kimonos, the Japanese rent kimonos for the evening like Westerners rent tuxedos," Bourdier said. "These robes are expensive, usually silk, and very elaborate and impossible to put on by oneself. The mirror makes it possible to try on the entire collection in minutes." He said he was especially pleased with the

mirror's success in Japan. "It is my great pride to have managed to sell optical electronics to the Japanese," he said. "You have to get up very early and be very good." In fact, he added, Europeans often think the mirror "is a Japanese invention. They can't believe it's French."

Now Bourdier, who concedes that he is "comfortably off" from royalties on licenses he has granted in the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, France, Australia and Japan, has given up film work to concentrate on developing the mirror for other uses.

He recently signed a contract with a major U.S. cosmetic company for world rights to a mirror that simulates a makeup make-over. Along one wall of his apartment overlooking the Place des Vosges stand prototypes of a mirror destined for trying on eyeglasses.

"Trying on glasses in the mirror is perfect for those with complexes about wearing glasses," Bourdier said, "because you can go very fast to find something elegant. And it's like a game for children, to be funny or serious, look younger or older." The truly nearsighted can even keep their old glasses on, because the mirror's glasses are superimposed.

In another room is a prototype of a hairstyle mirror he is working on. In each case he aims to produce machines adaptable to the mass market, costing about \$5,000 each for the desk models to \$20,000 for a full-length clothes mirror.

When it comes to cosmetic surgery, he works in close collaboration with plastic surgeons. "I can produce any dream in clothes or coiffures," he said, "but in plastic surgery there is another obligation. One must show what is realistically possible."

A Wave of Acquisitions Is Changing the Face Of Cosmetics Industry

By Vivian Lewis

PARIS — In 1986, the great names of French perfume and cosmetics made news in a novel way. Not only did they launch glamorous-sounding products just as they had the year before, they acquired glamorous-sounding new ownership after an unprecedented series of takeovers.

As a result of this boom in acquisitions, many of which were international, the French perfume and cosmetics industry has been transformed.

The takeover wave was triggered by Shiseido of Japan, which, in March 1986, for \$5 million, acquired Carita of Paris, a maker of hair and skin products and makeup, from the Playtex subsidiary of Beatrice Foods of the United States. Shiseido, which owns a chain of hairdressers and cosmetics shops in Japan, also has acquired the Saint-Gilles salons in Paris.

Rinzo Onuki, general manager for Europe, said Shiseido wanted "to keep up with what is happening with hair gear and hair artists in France. We need to be up to date in trends because Japanese coiffure and cosmetics have a lot of respect for France."

What Japan pioneered, others copied. Zanab of Montreal acquired Jacomo-Jean d'Arve, a maker of beauty products, and later in the year bought control of the perfume-cosmetics subsidiary of the couture house Pierre Balmain from Cobepa, a Swiss-Belgian group, which had acquired it 18 months before from Revlon. Puig of Spain, which controlled the Paco Rabanne perfume subsidiary, then acquired Paco Rabanne couture as well.

The French, meanwhile, were buying foreign perfume houses. First, Parfums Jacques Bogart, a fast-growing garment and cosmetics company, which last year was listed on the Paris over-the-counter market by its owner, Jacques Kouckier, used some of the money this year to pay 47 million francs (\$7.9 million) to acquire the Balenciaga couture house from the West German chemical company Hoechst.

The biggest transaction occurred in the autumn, when Squibb Corp. of Princeton, New Jersey, made known that it had decided to buy the Charles of the Ritz perfume and cosmetics business as profitable as pharmaceuticals. Yves Saint Laurent International SA, with help from banks, the stock and bond markets and Carlo de Benedetti, chairman of Olivetti, paid Squibb \$630 million for the Charles of the Ritz Group.

YSL bought Charles of the Ritz chiefly to regain control of the Yves Saint Laurent perfume and cosmetic brand names, which are believed to account for about two-thirds of Charles of the Ritz sales. YSL said in late

February that it would sell most of the company's other lines, including Charles of the Ritz itself.

The large sums that perfumers and couturiers exchanged in takeovers last year are no surprise, given research and marketing costs for world-scale products.

Parfums Christian Dior, which belongs to the powerful Moët-Hennessy beverage company, spent \$10 million over the last two years to launch its new perfume, Poison, in France, and a further \$8 million in the United States. The Parfums Christian Dior slice of Moët had worldwide sales in 1986 of 1.863 billion francs.

The amounts exchanged were no surprise, given research and marketing costs.

Dior's market researchers are banking on the baby boom generation, which is developing its first wrinkles. Over the past seven years, Dior, which spends about 7 percent of its sales receipts on research, has been focusing on wrinkle creams.

Total domestic and export sales of French perfumery and cosmetics last year barely topped 28.4 billion francs, a growth of 4.6 percent. In 1985 sales grew by 12 percent and in 1984 by 18 percent, so growth is definitely slowing. The biggest drop came in export sales, which remained stagnant in 1986 after rising 15 percent in 1985 and 27 percent in 1984.

The French, who until recently accounted for 36 percent of the world cosmetics trade, mostly with luxury perfumes, are not used to price competition.

In 1986, as in 1985, prices rose an average of 10 percent at the luxury end of the market. Sales to the United States, where the price increases came on top of a 23-percent fall in the value of the dollar against the franc, were hard hit. In 1986, the number of units the French perfume and cosmetics industries sold in the United States fell to the levels of 1981.

VIVIAN LEWIS is a Paris-based financial journalist.

Street Cool, Couture Chic

Continued from page 7

The scene keeps broadening to make room for young designers. A large number of them who started showing a few seasons ago are making a stronger and stronger impact. Among them: Adeline André (femme-in-chic couture of the '80s), Martine Sitbon (a French vision of the Japanese), Yoko and Cole (charming, very young and gay), Prénomville et Desvignes (the suit revisited), Patrick Kelly (witty) and, especially, Marc Audebert.

Audibet is an experienced but, outside the industry, little-known designer who has quietly made his way up in a remarkably lonely way. He started 12 years ago at Cerruti's, where he spent five years.

As a free-lance stylist he has designed a number of collections with good commercial results, among them Madame Grès ready-to-wear, which was discontinued because of internal problems. He has also designed highly praised couture collections for André Lang in Rome as well as collections for the Spanish leather house Loewe. He now designs the Italian Touché line and Renown in Japan. Last season, he created a travel coat for Louis Vuitton.

All these provide a way for Audibet to finance his own collections, which he started four years ago single-handed. He is now being recognized for his use of the most advanced stretch fabrics. He starts from scratch, creating his fabrics, which are then made in France and Italy. Gaudier, who is also experimenting with new fabrics, used them last season, Audibet said.

"I use these fabrics for comfort," he said, "just like Chanel rediscovered jersey." Behind this turbulent sea, there is a strong barrage represented by the well-established, well-organized and powerful couture designers whose ready-to-wear collections have proved a stabilizing element.

Ungaro, Chanel, Givenchy and Valentino (he shows his ready-to-wear in Paris) have cut out a substantial niche and built a strong international clientele. The house of Dior still has to find its way, but there are signs that under its new president, Bernard Arnault, things are going to improve.

As for the Yves Saint Laurent ready-to-wear collections, they are a question mark since the acquisition last season of the Saint Laurent-Rive Gauche empire by the industrialist Léon Clegman. His talent for turning companies around is well known, so brighter days may be ahead for Saint Laurent's boutiques.

Advertisement for Merzender leather goods, featuring a horse logo and text: 'Leather craftsman for the best designer labels. New spring collection ESCADA in Paris at European export prices Marie-Martine 8, Rue de Sévres, Paris 6th, 50, Fbg. St. Honoré, Paris 8th.'

Advertisement for Elizabeth Wessel shoes, featuring a woman in a black dress and text: 'PRESENTATION OF OUR WINTER 87/88 COLLECTION LA MODE AUX TUILERIES, STAND B18 CASTIGLIONE-PYRAMIDES PARIS, MARCH 21-25/87. ELIZABETH WESSEL 43, AVENUE DE GRANDE BRETAGNE - MONACO - TEL. (33) 93.50.90.90'

Advertisement for Charles Jourdan shoes, featuring a man in a suit and text: 'Charles Jourdan or the taming of the shoe. For more than half a century, Charles Jourdan shoes have maintained a unique tradition of elegance and quality. In keeping with the styles of the '87 spring lines, the company has just launched a new collection full of pizzazz. Cut with stylish panache, Charles Jourdan's prêt-à-réver women's wear lines are resolutely modern. Moved towards the darker side of the palette, so have the Jourdan shoes. Most of the models currently for sale in the boutiques sport lots of black, navy and brown as well as khaki. As for the models in white leather, they are most popular as Spring approaches. When the first Charles Jourdan boutique opened in Paris on boulevard de la Madeleine in 1957, it was an overnight success. Today there are over 130 Charles Jourdan enclaves in the world. They grace such landmark shopping areas as via Monte Napoleone in Milan, Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue's Trump Tower in New York and the Königsallee in Düsseldorf. In Paris, the Charles Jourdan boutiques are located in the capital's best-known shopping areas. Says Martine Michel, manager of the Charles Jourdan boutique on the Champs Elysées: "We have the perfect spot for window-shoppers and tourists. On the prestigious Jaurouge Saint-Honoré, just a block down from Hermès and L'Oréal, boutique manager Didier Magnao agrees: "Our clientele is extremely chic and affluent," he says. "Foreigners are especially keen about our models. Two years ago we sold a lot to Americans. Today, with the drop of the dollar, it's mostly Japanese, Europeans and surprisingly South Americans. But all in all, the bulk of our clientele is French." Indeed, more and more French women have recently been buying Charles Jourdan shoes. And if the Parisienne is recognized around the world as the epitome of style, then the Charles Jourdan image has definitely benefited from this reputation. The most innovative Charles Jourdan venture in Paris opened last September in the fashionable area of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. Located rue de Grenelle, right off the boulevard Raspail, this small boutique caters mostly to young style-conscious women. Run by a charming couple from the sunny Riviera, it is considered a fashion beacon and a good example of how the new Charles Jourdan styles are suited to today's dynamic and creative woman. Virginia Fields



Thursdays NISE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 6)

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52-Week High/Low, Class, Close, Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of company results for Australia, Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, and West Germany, showing revenue, profit, and share price.

NISE High-Lows

Table listing new high and low prices for various stocks, including ASA, Albertsons, Allego, etc.

Guinness Sues Saunders, Director in London Court

LONDON — Guinness PLC, the beverage giant, said Thursday it had filed legal action against its former chairman and another director over a takeover battle last year.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Grains

Table of grain futures prices for wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Metals

Table of metal futures prices for copper, aluminum, and zinc.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices for cattle and hogs.

Currency Options

Philadelphia Exchange

Table of currency option prices for various currencies.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for various goods.

Dividends

Company, Per Cent, Pay Date

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices for various goods.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury bond yields and prices.

Asian Commodities

Singapore Gold Futures

Table of Asian commodity prices for gold and rubber.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices for various metals.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures option prices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index option prices.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures option prices.

DM Futures Options

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WEEKEND

How Fiction Takes On the Bomb

by Hans Koning

Nuclear war has been a subject of fiction since the late 1940s; books and films have dealt with it in various ways as a suspense story, as a semi-documentary, or with the black humor of "Dr. Strangelove." For some it was simply one more super-disaster after the hurricanes, volcanoes and burning skyscrapers, with the surviving young couple as the happy ending. But increasingly, as our politicians are seen to be thinking about what used to be called the unthinkable, the treatment has become more serious and more apprehensive. The serious novelist or scriptwriter saw that this was one story that could not be dealt with in a detached way. It was not about someone else's fictional death but about the death of the writer and of all of us.



Andrei Tarkovsky, director of "The Sacrifice."

Here was a haunting problem. We are beginning to perceive that after a nuclear war the odds are against any "day after." As it is catering the consciousness that nuclear war will not be like the last-war-only-more-so but more likely the end of history, all other human fears and hopes dissolve into infinitesimal triviality. How are artists to struggle with this new apprehension and yet give it the dramatic or tragic form we use for our (infinitesimal) other problems? How can the same format serve a death in the family or love or jealousy and also the end of history?

Put like that, the answer is that it cannot. The subject has to be limited in some way lest it overwhelm its author.

We have serious books and films that deal with an "after." Here is one kind of limitation. The very fact that there is an afterward allows us to relativize nuclear war. It is also inherent in the subject that the afterward is depicted less frighteningly (even if it is as hopeless as in, say, "On the Beach") than the images we ourselves may conjure up in a sleepless night. The streets of San Francisco, as seen from the submarine in "On the Beach" were antiseptically empty; they were not full of rotting corpses covered with mutant flies.

Raymond Briggs's surviving couple in "When the Wind Blows" are old and together when they die,

quickly and even with some dignity. There is no nightmare here of children in helpless agony or of people killing each other in their panic. The film clips I have seen of 1945 Hiroshima after its "small" bomb were much more frightening. Briggs, too, limited his frame.

Another limitation, which paradoxically tells us more rather than less, is the limitation of the "before." It tells us more because it is not futurism or speculation; this is where it's at now. Right now we are in the "before." We hope or pray it will remain a before but its threat already affects and indeed must mar our lives. (The New York Times has several times reported on high school children who, asked to do an essay on the year 2000, write, "There won't be one.")

In a book, play, or film about the "before," it makes no difference whether we are shown war breaking out or not. Such a work is not about war and certainly not about the pride or ignorance of the men who start it. It is about our awareness of the silent missiles pointing at us and at them. It is about the sword over our heads. The pathetic inadequacy of that metaphor shows how far down the road we have traveled.

I wrote such a "before" novel,

"Acts of Faith," in which it is not clear whether the portents of war are real or exist only in the mind of the protagonist. (Some U.S. publishers who rejected the novel after it had been published in Britain said this took away from its effectiveness "as a thriller." I believe that their reaction showed that they, lucky for them, have never thought through what nuclear war means.)

I am bringing up my own work here only because I claim that it helps me understand what Andrei Tarkovsky was doing in his recent and final film, "The Sacrifice." This is such a "before" work of art. It seems to me that Tarkovsky has achieved what any writer wrestling with this has tried for. He leads his audience through the very agony—not in scale, but in kind—that the film's personages go through. This makes for a terrifying experience, yet such a film could hardly be genuine if it were not terrifying.

But Tarkovsky has succeeded in such a complete way that I for one feel unable to rate his film in the way of the movie critic. The fatality of his film, the necessity for every image to be just as it is, comes across so starkly that it looks as if the film were Tarkovsky's own sacrifice, as if he could only have had such insights by being at death's door himself (he died in December). He wrote an early treatment for the film in January and February 1984, and it does not at all have the finality. It was clearly but a step on the way.

The film puts us in a house on a distant shore, in a lonely corner of a lonely country, Sweden. That location may have been a result of Tarkovsky's exile from Russia, but it had to be. The force with which we are made to feel victims, passive and not active, demands this neutral corner far from any power politics. In this house we live through a day, a night, and a morning. Alexander, the protagonist of the film, is himself an outsider, a former actor who felt he had to give up his "make believe" and who is thus twice neutral. There are also his wife and two visitors, one of whom, the doctor, has a secret affair with the wife. There is Alexander's little boy who just had a tonsillectomy and is not allowed to speak for a week.

In the opening scene of the film this boy is silently planting a dead sapling while his father tells him about the benevolence of all regularly repeated efforts no matter how futile they may seem. Tarkovsky touches here on a whole world of mystery interwoven with every religion, but nothing is stressed or rubbed in. It passes like a warm breeze.

That evening we hear quarrels, dark and light interchanges. In between images of the lovely and stark wooden house, the water and the fields around it, are gray-and-white dreamed glimpses of city streets where people run every

which way to save themselves from an unseen danger, stumbling over litter, clanking hand-out cans.

The turning point of those hours in the country house is a short government announcement on television. Couched in ambivalent bureaucratic, it announces an atomic attack. The words peter out, the electricity and the telephone go off. Nothing violent is seen or heard but the oscillating of glasses on a tray that climaxes in the roar of planes or some other war machines in the sky. A pitcher of milk in the cupboard falls over and spills. But with such images a sense of unbearable threat and fear is created, then brought within the range of our daily emotions when the wife begins to scream, "This is all my fault. It's my punishment."

The sacrifice is that of Alexander. In his "mortal, nauseous, animal fear" he prays to God "to make everything as it was before, like this morning, like yesterday." The price is that he will give up everything that ties him to life, his son, his family, his house. And he will never speak another word.

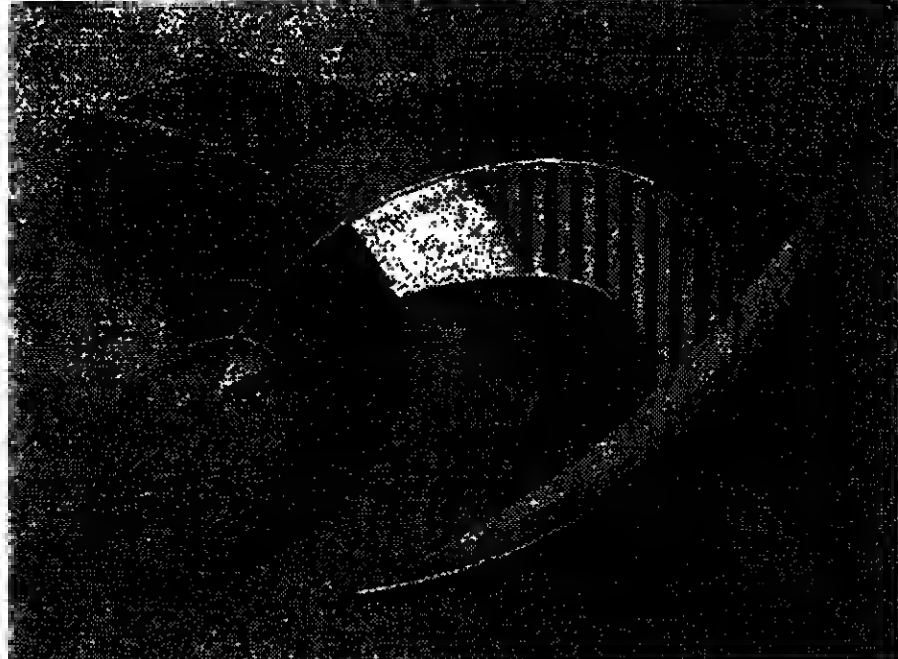
Stunning, fearful things happen through that night. But when morning comes and Alexander wakes up from a brief sleep, the light is back on, his wife has put his favorite tape of Japanese folk music on his recorder, the telephone works. No one talks of the previous evening, wife and visitors are back in their quarrels of "before." It cannot all have been a dream: Why would the immaculate doctor be unshaven, why would the ladder Alexander has used for a desperate night visit to the servant Maria, who is a witch, still be in place against the balcony? Alexander has to fulfill his promise. He becomes mute. He burns down his house. When the film ends, he is taken away in an ambulance, and we see his little son dragging two buckets in order to water the dead sapling. Then we read Tarkovsky's dedication of the film to his own son, "with hope and confidence."

"The Sacrifice" must draw any one willing to open his or her mind to it through the very range of fright and despair kept hidden somewhere in each personal universe. But it would be a terrible mistake to see this as a catharsis, setting us free to get back to our dullness, even as the wife and her doctor-lover get back to theirs. If we don't commit ourselves to some kind of sacrifice, be it a reflected one, our house will burn down too: That is the warning. Tarkovsky's catharsis can only be that it leads us to try and cope with our world. Indeed, leads us to try and change it, with that same confidence some of our predecessors felt before Aug. 6, 1945. Nothing more could be asked from a work of art, and I believe Tarkovsky has been the first to achieve it.

Hans Koning's "Acts of Faith" will be published in the United States in January 1988 by Don Farrer/Hoh.



Cesar Domela and, right, his "Relief No. 47," in painted wood, sculpted wood and steel.



The Lines and Circles of Domela

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — At 87, Cesar Domela is a tall, lean man with a shock of white hair and something very Dutch about his features. His father, F. Domela Nieuwenhuis, had been a leader of the Dutch Socialist movement, and when he died representatives of the movement invited Cesar, then 22, to succeed him.

But young Domela did not feel cut out to be a political leader and left to escape such a fate. He went to Switzerland and settled for a while in Ascona where he started painting. He is entirely self-taught and his evolution, which rather paralleled that of Piet Mondrian before either had seen the other's work, is all the more surprising for this reason.

Modern art was not discussed in his family. Painting, in his father's view, might have been more urgent to feed the workers. The young man could hardly disagree, but felt that the matter was outside his competence. His first paintings were landscapes, but from the outset they had an abstract quality and a sense of simplification. A year later he began producing some rather austere abstracts, some of which, with their perpendicular lines, might easily look like a Mondrian on an inattentive glance.

The two became friends in Paris in 1924. Early on, Domela says, he felt the need to bring the straight line into his paintings — "Because there are no straight lines in nature," he says after some reflection. "Mondrian, in some ways, was a bit odd," Domela recalls now. "A typical hermit! He had even painted his studio like a Mondrian: horizontal and vertical lines and big colored areas, and that was where he lived — a bachelor of course." Domela came under Mondrian's influence and at one point even attempted a few neo-plastic interiors in the same manner. "But after a while," he observes with good humor, "I realized that you can't live in a good painting with a painting."

The studio-work-of-art did not make for relaxed living. Domela once picked up a pack of cigarettes, helped himself, and put it back on the table. Mondrian immediately put it exactly where it had been before to restore the balance of the room.

And then there was the way he danced. "He was fond of jazz and when friends dropped in from Holland, we would go dancing in a place not far from his studio. Mondrian's dancing was 'square' and all his gestures were in straight lines, either parallel or perpendicular to one another."

Domela remembers this period as very positive for his art. "I learned a tremendous discipline [from Mondrian], and a method of composition that is something very pro-

*'I could not fancy myself painting horizontal and vertical lines and squares or rectangles all my life'*

found." The two of them would spend days discussing the ideal width of a line in a given painting, or the exact shade of red that they should use as one of the three primary colors. But after about five years Domela began to have an itch to change.

"I could not fancy myself painting horizontal and vertical lines and squares or rectangles all my life, so I decided to extend the neo-plastic vocabulary somewhat and began making reliefs." The materials he used at the time were strips of metal and glass; they were in the line of the De Stijl group, but Mondrian, the purist, disapproved. "When he visited my studio, in those days, he would sit with his back to these works so as not to have to look at them. This made me laugh of course, and I teased him about it. He didn't mind being teased — he was a very nice fellow — really, he was!"

Ultimately Domela cast off all the constraints of the style he had imposed upon himself. "It is not easy to turn away from something in which you have really believed, to destroy it by degrees. It leaves traces, you know. But once I began finding my own form, I no longer regretted anything."

He started making his reliefs, which have very much a flavor of the '30s, in a wide range of woods, metals and plastic, and occasionally in some artistically exotic materials such as crocodile and sharkskin, celluloid, plexiglass and cork. Above all, he began using circular forms once more.

Domela moved to Berlin in 1927 and stayed for seven years. He left in 1933, his work classified as "degenerate art" by the Nazis, and became his wife, Ruth, was Jewish. They stayed in Paris throughout the war, in La Cité Fleury, an urban oasis overgrown with wisteria and reserved for artists, and somehow escaped notice. Jeanne Bucher showed Domela's work during the war and in 1943, l'Esquisse, a gallery on the De la Cité, organized a clandestine exhibition in which works by Domela were displayed beside others by Kandinsky and by Nicolas de Staël.

One day, the director called Domela: Would he please come immediately. It seemed that Gestapo agents had come by, looked attentively at the exhibition and announced that they would be back. Domela made three trips on his bicycle with Kandinsky, de Staël and Domela's precariously held under one arm. He did not see the gallery director again until after the war. "You want to know why I was so scared?" he asked Domela when they met again. "The cellar under the gallery was being used as an arms cache for the Resistance!"

During the war in Paris Domela was often in touch with Kandinsky, for whom he has great admiration. "In fact," he says, "I tried, in my own work, to reconcile the ideas of Mondrian with those of Kandinsky — but I did not succeed. It can't be done because their conceptions are too far apart."

Domela also taught himself cabinetmaking, apparent in the way he assembles his reliefs. "But I do not believe you can really teach art. Either you have it in yourself or you don't. And when you do have it, you manage even if you are self-taught. I taught myself everything. All a teacher can do is make the road a bit shorter."

Cesar Domela, 65 Years of Abstraction: Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, to May 10; Musée de Grenoble, June 4-Sept. 2; Amsterdam in October.

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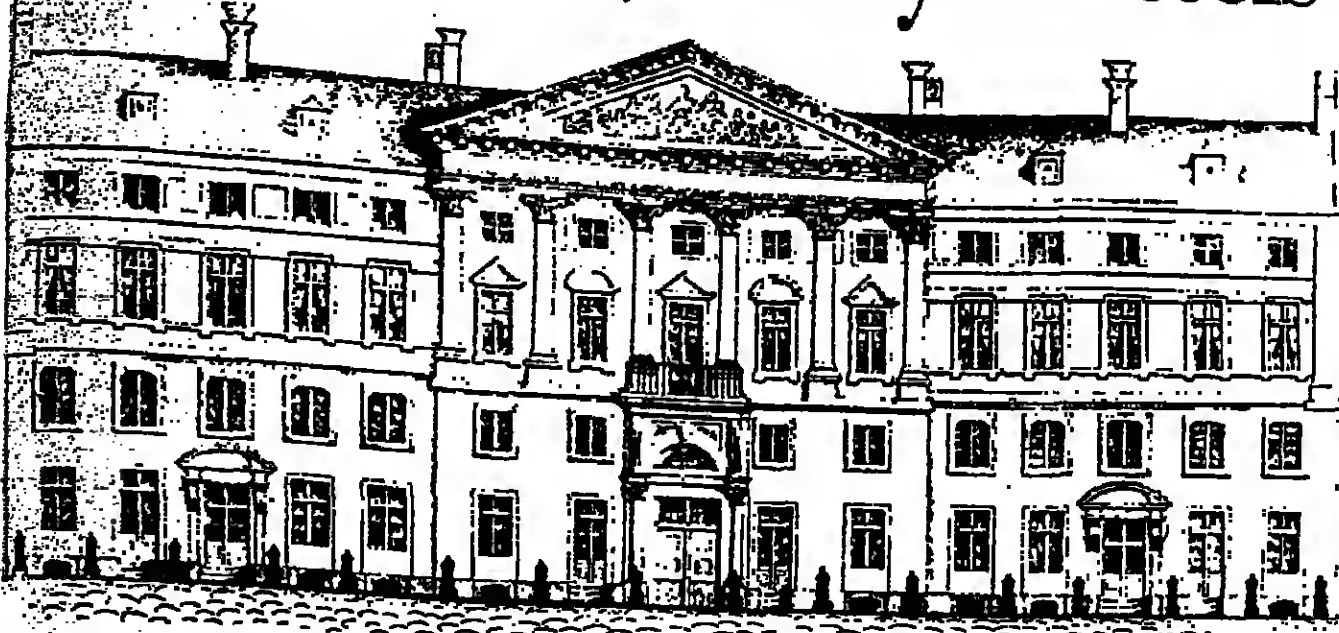
Mostly... in David Stevens... 10... Teaching Me in 164

مکان الأحرار



WEEKEND

Mostly Mozart, Mostly Brussels



The facade of the first Théâtre de la Monnaie in 1700.

by David Stevens

THE Parisian penchant for making fun of Brussels does not extend to the field of opera. For several seasons, operatic life in Paris has been enlivened by periodic visits of the Belgian National Opera, whose production of "Don Giovanni" is packing the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet for a half-dozen performances as the centerpiece of the Paris theater's current Mozart festival.

This "Don Giovanni," which dates from a couple of seasons ago, has become a kind of signature production for the Brussels company and a symbol of the highly organized, systematic and artistically ambitious approach that in the last six years has made the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, the company's home in Brussels, one of the most exciting operatic houses in Europe.

The man at the controls is Gerard Mortier, a 43-year-old native of Ghent who became director of the Monnaie in 1981 after having spent several years in the administration of major German opera houses. Under various titles he was in charge of artistic planning in theaters that perform almost daily for 10 or 11 months a year, notably from 1973 to 1979 in the right-hand man to Christoph von Dohnányi when the latter was intendant and music director in Frankfurt and then at the Hamburg State Opera.

He took over the Monnaie from Maurice Huisman, a veteran theater administrator who had admirably run the Monnaie for more than two decades. Huisman's shrewdest move was to induce Maurice Béjart in 1958 to make the Brussels theater the headquarters of his recently formed Ballet of the 20th Century. That made the Belgian capital a dance capital. On the operatic side the situation was more modest — not without its

highlights, but in general a kind of respectable provincialism.

One of Mortier's first moves was to upgrade the orchestra, which up to then had labored under a deservedly grim reputation. It was strengthened in quality and increased to 96 musicians, and the chorus raised to a permanent force of 56. Sir John Pritchard and the young French conductor Sylvain Cambreling were made co-music directors, and the orchestra was given an extra-operatic identity in the form of a concert series; for the 1987-88 season, 21 concerts of 12 different programs are scheduled.

Cambreling, 39, whose career has blossomed rapidly in the last decade in all areas of the repertoire, is now the music director; in the current Paris appearances, he again proved himself to be a sensitive and invigorating Mozartian, both in the pit for "Don Giovanni" and in a concert that included a beautifully shaped account of the "Posthorn" Serenade. The veteran Pritchard has stepped back to "permanent guest conductor," a title he shares with Hans Zender, while Dohnányi, Mortier's former boss in Frankfurt and Hamburg and now music director of the Cleveland Orchestra, is "artistic adviser" and the conductor of productions ranging from Lehar's "Merry Widow" last year to a Wagner "Ring" cycle scheduled to begin in 1990.

There have been physical renovations, too. The Monnaie has just reopened this season after major reconstruction, including a renovation of the stage machinery and the raising of the stage tower by four meters. The present theater, opened in 1856, is the third to be built on the site of the 17th-century mint (hence La Monnaie in French, De Munt in Dutch). It is an attractive house, but not a big one — the traditional semi-circular auditorium à l'italienne holds 1,160.

Some of the company policies are dictated

by circumstances. All productions are in the original language — Verdi in Italian, Strauss in German, Janáček in Czech — more because of Belgium's intractable bilingualism than for artistic reasons. "I would very much like to give Janáček in a language the audience understands," Mortier says. "With 'Jenufa' next season, it is well enough known and easy to understand visually, so I think we can do without subtitles." But "From the House of the Dead," scheduled for 1990, depends much more on words than action, and Mortier concedes he will likely have to use the newly fashionable text projections.

Belgium is not a great producer of singers, nor does the Monnaie have the resources to compete in the star-singer market. The result is a concentration on ensemble theater and the stressing of theatrical values — particularly by hiring outstanding stage directors from both the lyric and spoken theater. Some of the directors engaged for next season are Peter Stein for "Otello," Ruth Berghaus for Berg's "Lulu," Liliana Cavani for Strauss' "Elektra," Karl-Ernst Herrmann for Gluck's "Orfeo."

There is no permanent troupe of singers, but Mortier stresses that "ensemble is most important," which implies the frequent use of singers who are used to working together. It also means some creative scouting for talent, and a look at some recent cast lists makes it clear that Poland, not generally thought of as a great producer of voices, has been a rich source of it for Mortier. Barbara Madra and Joanna Kozłowska, the Elvira and Zerlina of the "Don Giovanni," are both products of the Poznan Conservatory.

There is one exception to the general absence of star singers. Belgium claims one great singer — the bass-baritone José Van Dam — and he has developed a symbiotic relationship with the Monnaie. Van Dam, a serious artist whose vocal powers are equal



Jose Van Dam, left, as Don Giovanni; Kolos Kovats, as commendatore.

to a wide range of roles, has a house where he can show that range — from Don Giovanni to Boris Godunov, Falstaff to the Flying Dutchman — without going far from home.

But the most striking feature of Mortier's regime has been the systematic, long-range building of the repertoire. The most developed product of this approach so far has been the operas of Mozart, both the familiar — "Don Giovanni," "Così Fan Tutte," and the less well known — "Lucio Silla," "La Finta Giardiniera," Pritchard and Cambreling are solid Mozartian conductors, and the stagings have never been less than interesting, whether it is Herrmann's controversial and complex "Don Giovanni," Luc Bondy's poetic "Così" (which is being played in Brussels at the same time), or Patrice Chéreau's "Lucio Silla," which made stylized sense of a complex opera seria libretto.

The Mozart productions also have done much to carry the Monnaie's new reputation around — they have been seen at the Vienna Festival and the "Don Giovanni" is in the program of the Berlin Festival in September.

"Lucio Silla" was a co-production with La Scala and Chéreau's theater in the Paris suburb of Nanterre, and the "Così" was also seen there as well. (The traffic runs the other way, too, for Paris opera fans can buy a package that includes round-trip train fare to Brussels and a Sunday matinee ticket.)

Other areas of special emphasis have been the operas of Leoš Janáček and those of the so-called Second Vienna School and some of their contemporaries. This means not only Berg's "Wozzeck" (1983) and "Lulu" (next season) and Schoenberg's "Moses und Aroon" (in 1990 or later), but next year brings "Der Ferne Klang" by Franz Schreker, a Schoenberg contemporary whose music is only beginning to emerge from oblivion.

Mortier concedes on great love for the standard French repertoire. "I don't like Massenet very much, and Gounod even less," he says. But he is contemplating a concert performance of Halévy's "La Juive" and long-range planning includes the massive "Les Troyens" of Berlioz. "I hope we can find a tenor for it," he adds.

'Tin Men'

Continued from page 13

with how to deal differently with the same subject."

Indeed, the greatest gulf in "Tin Men" is the one separating men from women. In the first few scenes of the movie, Tilley smashes into Babowsky's brand-new Cadillac, the two men brawl on the street and each vows retaliation. Over the next few days, Babowsky kicks out the headlights of Tilley's car and Tilley smashes the windows of Babowsky's auto. Then Babowsky sets out to seduce and steal Tilley's wife, Nora (Barbara Hershey), romancing her the same way he would a siding customer, and there Levinsoo picks up his larger themes. To Tilley and Babowsky, Nora exists primarily as an instrument for inflicting pain on the other. Even when Babowsky actually falls in love with her, and wants Tilley to accede to a divorce, the men settle the issue by shooting pool.

"The cruelty of their behavior is what's fascinating," Levinsoo said of his characters. "It is infuriating, but it is something that exists. Sometimes it is malicious, sometimes it is unintentional. In the case of Babowsky going to see Tilley about the divorce, he tries to discuss it at first, and then it slides into 'We'll resolve it with a game of pool.' It makes perfect sense to them. Nora has no part in it — at least to them. That kind of unawareness is the way they function."

Levinsoo mentions another scene. Nora tells Tilley, "If we went on a picnic, it would be fun." He responds, "What's fun about it? Anis get in the food, there's bees. I don't get it. We have to drive, it takes maybe an hour to get there, then you sit in grass and eat. Why is that fun?" When Tilley suggests just eating in front of the television set, Nora walks out of the room, and Tilley is left wondering what he said wrong.

At the same time, Levinsoo recognizes that, in the age of the "sensitive man," the male writer who exposes these unpleasant truths often gets branded a sexist or misogynist. "You're criticized for believing in the things that you're just trying to illustrate," Levinsoo said. "I always felt that you sometimes learn more about the male-female relationship by not showing it, by not having the man and woman together on camera the whole time. You see how each group acts by itself."

He places his intimate observations within a larger and more unsettling context, too. The immediate changes in "Tin Men" are personified by the Maryland legislators investigating the aluminum siding business. But there is another, more cryptic metaphor in the form of the black Volkswagen beetle that periodically crosses the path of the tin men's sedans. What seems to be dying by the end of "Tin Men" — which is pointedly set in the summer of 1963, before the Kennedy assassination, the Vietnam War escalation, and the rise of modern feminism — is a brash, bullying spirit that Levinsoo evokes in Cadillacs and Sinatra songs, symbols of an America that was nothing if not macho.

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The Old Philadelphia Lady: A Letter Almost 19 Years Long

From Centigrade to Fahrenheit. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: — I am anxious to find out the way to figure the temperature from Centigrade to Fahrenheit and vice-versa. In other words, I want to know, whenever I see the temperature designated on Centigrade thermometer, how to find out what it would be on Fahrenheit's thermometer. "OLD PHILADELPHIA LADY." Paris, December 24, 1899.

spoken for most readers, however, when he saluted the paper for the services it provided him and then acknowledged, however reluctantly, that "even the Old Philadelphia Lady makes us feel cozy."

Most of these long-ago responses have since been lost. But sure enough, when the OPL letter was rerun in 1980 to mark the opening of this newspaper's Asian edition, responses from helpful readers again began to flow in from all parts of the world.

If the eccentric Mr. Bennett didn't actually write the letter, his complicity in the affair is reasonably clear. A dedicated advocate of finding simpler and more efficient ways to do things, he was the first publisher in Europe to use the linotype for printing, motor vehicles for newspaper delivery and radio for news gathering. It is perfectly in character that he would be among the first Americans to prefer Centigrade thermometer readings.

How does one make the long-sought conversion? There's no one simple way. But one method is to multiply the Centigrade figure by 9, then divide by 5, then add 32 to the result. If the Centigrade reading is below 0, then simply omit the third step.

Were Bennett alive today, he probably would be delighted to find that the method he preferred is gaining ground. And he might well be warming up another long-run epistle. But on what subject might the Old Philadelphia Lady want help this time? Tell us. The replies we like best will be published. (But only once.) There are modest prizes available: Box 1987, International Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.

This is the seventh in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.



YOUNG PHILADELPHIA LADY.

And it did. In fact, it was not until seven months after Bennett's death on May 15, 1918, that the letter ended its run. (But even today, it reappears on particularly important occasions.)

What seems most likely is that Bennett himself was the unseen hand on the OPL's pen. His long-time aide, C. Imman Barnard, later reported that this was part of Bennett's personal campaign to convert the world to the use of Centigrade readings. Bennett did have a passion for the subject: Centigrade thermometers could be found throughout his various homes and apartments; they hung from the trees of his Riviera estate, and for awhile he even carried one around in his pocket.

In fact, a drawing of a so-called "Young Philadelphia Lady" also made regular appearances in the Herald, wearing a Centigrade thermometer on her gown.

Bennett himself maintained an amused silence about the OPL, which only inspired further comment.

No question, the lady created quite a stir.

And almost every day, somewhere in the world, someone would read the letter for the first time and, out of pity, send the letter was repaired by design, not by accident. Then, to support his point, he ordered that it run as long as he lived.



A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune

By Virginia Vitroz. Exactly four days before the turn of the century, on Dec. 27, 1899, a letter to the Editor that became the best-known in journalism's history was printed in this newspaper for the first time. But not the last.

The letter did not concern politics. Or sex. Or money. It dealt instead with that truly basic human concern, the weather.

The letter was printed on Page 2 of what was then called the European Edition of the New York Herald, just beneath the weather report.

Note the shy nom de plume. It became famous round the world. Why? Because after the letter first appeared, the Old Philadelphia Lady's query ran in the same place the next day, and the day after that, and then, with no comment or explanation, continued to run in every single issue for a total of almost 19 years, until Dec. 12, 1918.

Who was the mysterious writer? And why did her letter run for so long?

We might suspect that the Old Philadelphia Lady was a nice old soul. One imagines her bespectacled, perhaps with a high-pitched giggle and no doubt smoking a cigar. Quite intent on her pursuit of knowledge.

Or maybe not.

The mystery surrounding her has never been solved, and conjecture has never stopped. Some believe that her plea was perfectly routine, that it arrived in the morning mail one day and by mistake was printed two days in a row, creating so much talk that it was re-run indefinitely.

Another version is that the paper's owner, James Gordon Bennett Jr., refusing to admit to any carelessness, asserted that the letter was repaired by design, not by accident. Then, to support his point, he ordered that it run as long as he lived.

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**Thursday's AMEX Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Change
149 1/2	147 1/2	ACI Mid	1.2	150	147 1/2	+ 1/2
147 1/2	145 1/2	ACI	1.2	148	145 1/2	+ 1/2
145 1/2	143 1/2	ACI	1.2	146	143 1/2	+ 1/2
143 1/2	141 1/2	ACI	1.2	144	141 1/2	+ 1/2
141 1/2	139 1/2	ACI	1.2	142	139 1/2	+ 1/2
139 1/2	137 1/2	ACI	1.2	140	137 1/2	+ 1/2
137 1/2	135 1/2	ACI	1.2	138	135 1/2	+ 1/2
135 1/2	133 1/2	ACI	1.2	136	133 1/2	+ 1/2
133 1/2	131 1/2	ACI	1.2	134	131 1/2	+ 1/2
131 1/2	129 1/2	ACI	1.2	132	129 1/2	+ 1/2
129 1/2	127 1/2	ACI	1.2	130	127 1/2	+ 1/2
127 1/2	125 1/2	ACI	1.2	128	125 1/2	+ 1/2
125 1/2	123 1/2	ACI	1.2	126	123 1/2	+ 1/2
123 1/2	121 1/2	ACI	1.2	124	121 1/2	+ 1/2
121 1/2	119 1/2	ACI	1.2	122	119 1/2	+ 1/2
119 1/2	117 1/2	ACI	1.2	120	117 1/2	+ 1/2
117 1/2	115 1/2	ACI	1.2	118	115 1/2	+ 1/2
115 1/2	113 1/2	ACI	1.2	116	113 1/2	+ 1/2
113 1/2	111 1/2	ACI	1.2	114	111 1/2	+ 1/2
111 1/2	109 1/2	ACI	1.2	112	109 1/2	+ 1/2
109 1/2	107 1/2	ACI	1.2	110	107 1/2	+ 1/2
107 1/2	105 1/2	ACI	1.2	108	105 1/2	+ 1/2
105 1/2	103 1/2	ACI	1.2	106	103 1/2	+ 1/2
103 1/2	101 1/2	ACI	1.2	104	101 1/2	+ 1/2
101 1/2	99 1/2	ACI	1.2	102	99 1/2	+ 1/2
99 1/2	97 1/2	ACI	1.2	100	97 1/2	+ 1/2
97 1/2	95 1/2	ACI	1.2	98	95 1/2	+ 1/2
95 1/2	93 1/2	ACI	1.2	96	93 1/2	+ 1/2
93 1/2	91 1/2	ACI	1.2	94	91 1/2	+ 1/2
91 1/2	89 1/2	ACI	1.2	92	89 1/2	+ 1/2
89 1/2	87 1/2	ACI	1.2	90	87 1/2	+ 1/2
87 1/2	85 1/2	ACI	1.2	88	85 1/2	+ 1/2
85 1/2	83 1/2	ACI	1.2	86	83 1/2	+ 1/2
83 1/2	81 1/2	ACI	1.2	84	81 1/2	+ 1/2
81 1/2	79 1/2	ACI	1.2	82	79 1/2	+ 1/2
79 1/2	77 1/2	ACI	1.2	80	77 1/2	+ 1/2
77 1/2	75 1/2	ACI	1.2	78	75 1/2	+ 1/2
75 1/2	73 1/2	ACI	1.2	76	73 1/2	+ 1/2
73 1/2	71 1/2	ACI	1.2	74	71 1/2	+ 1/2
71 1/2	69 1/2	ACI	1.2	72	69 1/2	+ 1/2
69 1/2	67 1/2	ACI	1.2	70	67 1/2	+ 1/2
67 1/2	65 1/2	ACI	1.2	68	65 1/2	+ 1/2
65 1/2	63 1/2	ACI	1.2	66	63 1/2	+ 1/2
63 1/2	61 1/2	ACI	1.2	64	61 1/2	+ 1/2
61 1/2	59 1/2	ACI	1.2	62	59 1/2	+ 1/2
59 1/2	57 1/2	ACI	1.2	60	57 1/2	+ 1/2
57 1/2	55 1/2	ACI	1.2	58	55 1/2	+ 1/2
55 1/2	53 1/2	ACI	1.2	56	53 1/2	+ 1/2
53 1/2	51 1/2	ACI	1.2	54	51 1/2	+ 1/2
51 1/2	49 1/2	ACI	1.2	52	49 1/2	+ 1/2
49 1/2	47 1/2	ACI	1.2	50	47 1/2	+ 1/2
47 1/2	45 1/2	ACI	1.2	48	45 1/2	+ 1/2
45 1/2	43 1/2	ACI	1.2	46	43 1/2	+ 1/2
43 1/2	41 1/2	ACI	1.2	44	41 1/2	+ 1/2
41 1/2	39 1/2	ACI	1.2	42	39 1/2	+ 1/2
39 1/2	37 1/2	ACI	1.2	40	37 1/2	+ 1/2
37 1/2	35 1/2	ACI	1.2	38	35 1/2	+ 1/2
35 1/2	33 1/2	ACI	1.2	36	33 1/2	+ 1/2
33 1/2	31 1/2	ACI	1.2	34	31 1/2	+ 1/2
31 1/2	29 1/2	ACI	1.2	32	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	27 1/2	ACI	1.2	30	27 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	25 1/2	ACI	1.2	28	25 1/2	+ 1/2
25 1/2	23 1/2	ACI	1.2	26	23 1/2	+ 1/2
23 1/2	21 1/2	ACI	1.2	24	21 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	19 1/2	ACI	1.2	22	19 1/2	+ 1/2
19 1/2	17 1/2	ACI	1.2	20	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	15 1/2	ACI	1.2	18	15 1/2	+ 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	ACI	1.2	16	13 1/2	+ 1/2
13 1/2	11 1/2	ACI	1.2	14	11 1/2	+ 1/2
11 1/2	9 1/2	ACI	1.2	12	9 1/2	+ 1/2
9 1/2	7 1/2	ACI	1.2	10	7 1/2	+ 1/2
7 1/2	5 1/2	ACI	1.2	8	5 1/2	+ 1/2
5 1/2	3 1/2	ACI	1.2	6	3 1/2	+ 1/2
3 1/2	1 1/2	ACI	1.2	4	1 1/2	+ 1/2
1 1/2	0 1/2	ACI	1.2	2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
0 1/2	0	ACI	1.2	1	0	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Change
149 1/2	147 1/2	ACI Mid	1.2	150	147 1/2	+ 1/2
147 1/2	145 1/2	ACI	1.2	148	145 1/2	+ 1/2
145 1/2	143 1/2	ACI	1.2	146	143 1/2	+ 1/2
143 1/2	141 1/2	ACI	1.2	144	141 1/2	+ 1/2
141 1/2	139 1/2	ACI	1.2	142	139 1/2	+ 1/2
139 1/2	137 1/2	ACI	1.2	140	137 1/2	+ 1/2
137 1/2	135 1/2	ACI	1.2	138	135 1/2	+ 1/2
135 1/2	133 1/2	ACI	1.2	136	133 1/2	+ 1/2
133 1/2	131 1/2	ACI	1.2	134	131 1/2	+ 1/2
131 1/2	129 1/2	ACI	1.2	132	129 1/2	+ 1/2
129 1/2	127 1/2	ACI	1.2	130	127 1/2	+ 1/2
127 1/2	125 1/2	ACI	1.2	128	125 1/2	+ 1/2
125 1/2	123 1/2	ACI	1.2	126	123 1/2	+ 1/2
123 1/2	121 1/2	ACI	1.2	124	121 1/2	+ 1/2
121 1/2	119 1/2	ACI	1.2	122	119 1/2	+ 1/2
119 1/2	117 1/2	ACI	1.2	120	117 1/2	+ 1/2
117 1/2	115 1/2	ACI	1.2	118	115 1/2	+ 1/2
115 1/2	113 1/2	ACI	1.2	116	113 1/2	+ 1/2
113 1/2	111 1/2	ACI	1.2	114	111 1/2	+ 1/2
111 1/2	109 1/2	ACI	1.2	112	109 1/2	+ 1/2
109 1/2	107 1/2	ACI	1.2	110	107 1/2	+ 1/2
107 1/2	105 1/2	ACI	1.2	108	105 1/2	+ 1/2
105 1/2	103 1/2	ACI	1.2	106	103 1/2	+ 1/2
103 1/2	101 1/2	ACI	1.2	104	101 1/2	+ 1/2
101 1/2	99 1/2	ACI	1.2	102	99 1/2	+ 1/2
99 1/2	97 1/2	ACI	1.2	100	97 1/2	+ 1/2
97 1/2	95 1/2	ACI	1.2	98	95 1/2	+ 1/2
95 1/2	93 1/2	ACI	1.2	96	93 1/2	+ 1/2
93 1/2	91 1/2	ACI	1.2	94	91 1/2	+ 1/2
91 1/2	89 1/2	ACI	1.2	92	89 1/2	+ 1/2
89 1/2	87 1/2	ACI	1.2	90	87 1/2	+ 1/2
87 1/2	85 1/2	ACI	1.2	88	85 1/2	+ 1/2
85 1/2	83 1/2	ACI	1.2	86	83 1/2	+ 1/2
83 1/2	81 1/2	ACI	1.2	84	81 1/2	+ 1/2
81 1/2	79 1/2	ACI	1.2	82	79 1/2	+ 1/2
79 1/2	77 1/2	ACI	1.2	80	77 1/2	+ 1/2
77 1/2	75 1/2	ACI	1.2	78	75 1/2	+ 1/2
75 1/2	73 1/2	ACI	1.2	76	73 1/2	+ 1/2
73 1/2	71 1/2	ACI	1.2	74	71 1/2	+ 1/2
71 1/2	69 1/2	ACI	1.2	72	69 1/2	+ 1/2
69 1/2	67 1/2	ACI	1.2	70	67 1/2	+ 1/2
67 1/2	65 1/2	ACI	1.2	68	65 1/2	+ 1/2
65 1/2	63 1/2	ACI	1.2	66	63 1/2	+ 1/2
63 1/2	61 1/2	ACI	1.2	64	61 1/2	+ 1/2
61 1/2	59 1/2	ACI	1.2	62	59 1/2	+ 1/2
59 1/2	57 1/2	ACI	1.2	60	57 1/2	+ 1/2
57 1/2	55 1/2	ACI	1.2	58	55 1/2	+ 1/2
55 1/2	53 1/2	ACI	1.2	56	53 1/2	+ 1/2
53 1/2	51 1/2	ACI	1.2	54	51 1/2	+ 1/2
51 1/2	49 1/2	ACI	1.2	52	49 1/2	+ 1/2
49 1/2	47 1/2	ACI	1.2	50	47 1/2	+ 1/2
47 1/2	45 1/2	ACI	1.2	48	45 1/2	+ 1/2
45 1/2	43 1/2	ACI	1.2	46	43 1/2	+ 1/2
43 1/2	41 1/2	ACI	1.2	44	41 1/2	+ 1/2
41 1/2	39 1/2	ACI	1.2	42	39 1/2	+ 1/2
39 1/2	37 1/2	ACI	1.2	40	37 1/2	+ 1/2
37 1/2	35 1/2	ACI	1.2	38	35 1/2	+ 1/2
35 1/2	33 1/2	ACI	1.2	36	33 1/2	+ 1/2
33 1/2	31 1/2	ACI	1.2	34	31 1/2	+ 1/2
31 1/2	29 1/2	ACI	1.2	32	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	27 1/2	ACI	1.2	30	27 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	25 1/2	ACI	1.2	28	25 1/2	+ 1/2
25 1/2	23 1/2	ACI	1.2	26	23 1/2	+ 1/2
23 1/2	21 1/2	ACI	1.2	24	21 1/2	+ 1/2
21 1/2	19 1/2	ACI	1.2	22	19 1/2	+ 1/2
19 1/2	17 1/2	ACI	1.2	20	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	15 1/2	ACI	1.2	18	15 1/2	+ 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	ACI	1.2	16	13 1/2	+ 1/2
13 1/2	11 1/2	ACI	1.2	14	11 1/2	+ 1/2
11 1/2	9 1/2	ACI	1.2	12	9 1/2	+ 1/2
9 1/2	7 1/2	ACI	1.2	10	7 1/2	+ 1/2
7 1/2	5 1/2	ACI	1.2	8	5 1/2	+ 1/2
5 1/2	3 1/2	ACI	1.2	6	3 1/2	+ 1/2
3 1/2	1 1/2	ACI	1.2	4	1 1/2	+ 1/2
1 1/2	0 1/2	ACI	1.2	2	0 1/2	+ 1/2
0 1/2	0	ACI	1.2	1	0	+



**TECHNOLOGY**

**Japanese Research Aims At New Computer Standard**

By SUSAN CHIRA  
 New York Times Service

**T**OKYO — Ken Sakamura, like many researchers before him, is trying to make computers as ubiquitous and easy to use as automobiles. What makes Mr. Sakamura's effort unusual is that his plan — a new standard microprocessor, a new operating system, indeed a broad new architecture for computers — has been embraced by some of the biggest names in Japanese electronics.

Mr. Sakamura has dubbed his plan TRON (from the Japanese for real time operating nucleus) and has persuaded more than 50 Japanese companies to put aside rivalries and join forces with him to design a TRON operating system and TRON chips. The \$60 million effort could end Japanese reliance on U.S.-designed software and processors — although that could be many years away.

"You can get into any kind of car and drive," said Mr. Sakamura, 35, an associate professor of information science at Tokyo University. "But you can't do that now with computers." If his ideas are adopted, he insists, any computer will eventually be able to use any kind of software.

But U.S. manufacturers have become more aggressive in defending their market. For example, Intel Corp. and Motorola Inc. have refused to sell the designs for their newest 32-bit microprocessors to Hitachi Ltd. and Fujitsu Ltd.

These tensions have heightened Japanese interest in the project, unveiled three years ago. Fujitsu and Hitachi have announced plans to develop their own 32-bit microprocessors — the first TRON chips. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. are also working on TRON chips, the prelude to TRON computers. The Sakamura research team has drawn up operating systems that communicate with each other.

Mr. Sakamura envisions several different types of TRON systems: ITRON for robots and machine tools, BTRON for work stations and personal computers and CTRON for large mainframes. NEC Corp. and Hitachi already sell software for ITRON.

The project was prompted partly by inadequacies of U.S. chips in handling Japan's language.

Mr. Sakamura, a fan of science fiction, says that in the future a computer will be an integral part of every desk. Changes in the day's agenda can be made easily with a few pen strokes. At the end of the day that computer will send a message to one's home computer to turn on the lights and start heating the dinner.

No one in the computer industry here wants to dismiss TRON, but analysts say it will take time before it is commercially viable.

"At this point it's an idea with few prototypes," said John P. Stern, representative of the United States Electronic Industries Association. "But it behooves any company that wants to be a long-term force in the microprocessor market here to find out about the project and monitor it."

Overcoming U.S. competition will be tough, given the dominance of the MS-DOS operating system, developed by Microsoft Corp. and used by International Business Machines Corp. and makers of compatible hardware, and American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s UNIX system. Both DOS and UNIX have many software programs available, while little has been developed so far for TRON.

Also TRON's 32-bit chip will enter the market more than a year after the U.S.-designed Intel 80386 and the Motorola 68020 chips. But analysts here said TRON could become the standard for Japanese industry, now plagued by competitive, incompatible systems.

Mr. Sakamura said TRON was prompted partly by the inadequacies of U.S. chips in handling the complicated Japanese language, which uses thousands of ideographs, the graphic symbols that portray things and ideas.

But he denied that the project was conceived to displace U.S. manufacturers. He said the TRON specifications would be available to any manufacturer contributing \$3,000 to his research.

**CGE Issue May Total \$1 Billion**

'Difficult' Talks Are Foreseen

By Axel Krause  
 International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Bankers and government financial officials preparing the denationalization of Compagnie Générale d'Electricité in mid-May said Thursday that a new proposed share issue could generate 5 billion to 6 billion francs (\$820 million to \$985 million).

But, the sources emphasized, the proposal would become the center of "difficult" negotiations between the company, the banks and representatives of the Finance Ministry.

"We have not yet even met among ourselves," a senior banker said, "and there has been absolutely no commitment from the government on all the issues and terms of the denationalization." He said the issues included amounts that could be generated by the new share offering and the number and price of the shares that are to be offered for public sale.

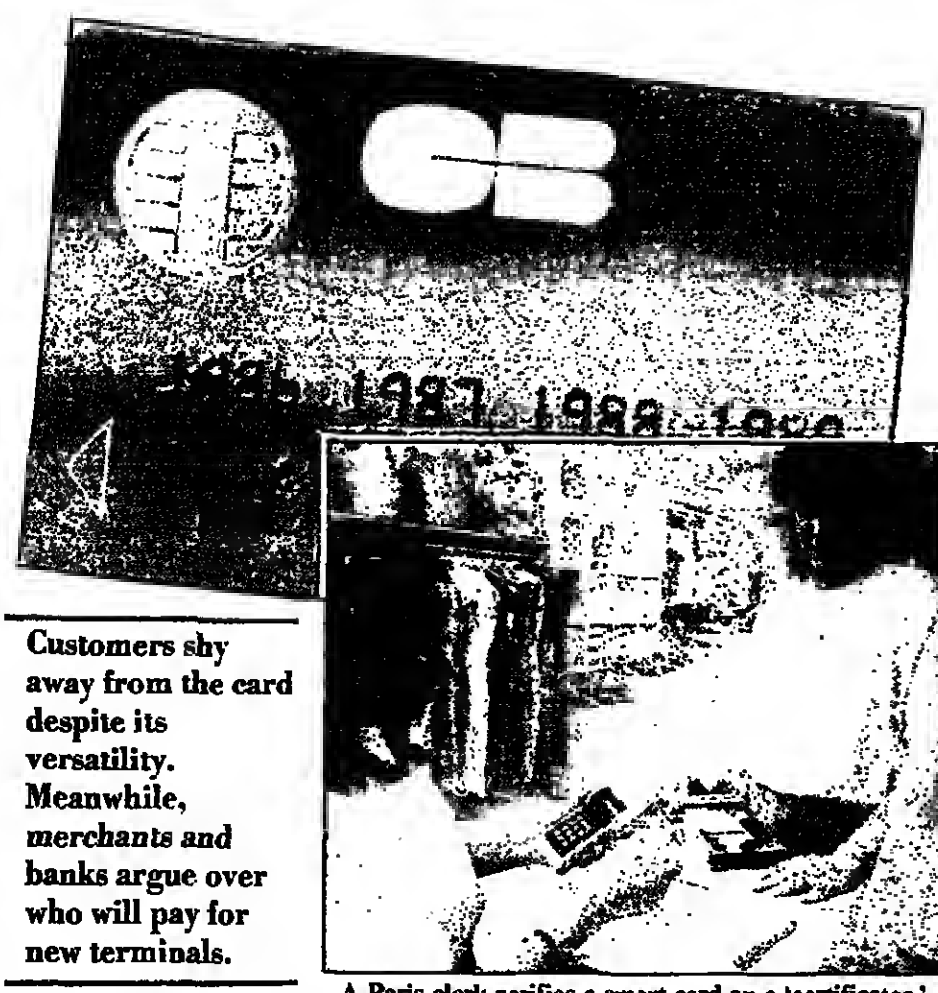
"Telecommunications is a question mark hanging over CGE, particularly with regard to how that segment of their business will evolve in Europe," commented J. Paul Home, an international economist with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., a New York investment bank.

"It could prove difficult," he said, referring to CGE's current efforts to merge its telecommunications and cable business with that of ITC Corp. into a new company, Alcatel NV, established Dec. 30.

Some bankers and analysts have questioned whether Alcatel will attain its earnings goal for 1987. Company executives, who previously projected Alcatel's net income this year at about 2 percent of sales, or about \$270 million, said on Thursday they were sticking with their earlier estimates for both Alcatel's and CGE's 1986 earnings.

CGE's 1986 sales, including those of the ITC acquisition, rose to an estimated 130 billion francs from 78.5 billion francs in 1985, the company said.

**Costs, Custom Outwit 'Smart Card'**



Customers shy away from the card despite its versatility. Meanwhile, merchants and banks argue over who will pay for new terminals.

By Christopher Boian  
 International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — The so-called "smart card," once envisioned as a high-tech, low-cost answer to the increasingly complex problems of electronic banking, is still struggling to come into widespread use more than 12 years after its conception.

Although banks worldwide seem to be committed in principle to the card, analysts say, unforeseen expenses and disagreement over how to share the costs and the profits of the new technology have hampered efforts to extend the card's use.

Because consumers have resisted the card as unnecessarily confusing, "Banks are beginning to back away from technology," said Linda K.S. Moore, editor and publisher of Electronic

Banking Abroad, a Paris-based newsletter.

"Technologies once believed to be economical, such as replacing human bank tellers with ATMs," or automated teller machines, "are often proving to be a liability if people don't use them enough," she said.

The smart card, or "carte à mémoire," as it is referred to here, was invented in 1974 by a Frenchman, Roland Moreno. Unlike other plastic credit cards that store a small amount of encoded data on a magnetic stripe, the smart card employs an integrated microcomputer chip that is capable of recording and storing a relatively high amount of information.

But smart cards currently are twice as expensive to manufacture as the magnetic stripe cards issued by banks and credit institutions. And their cost-effective-ness relies on two factors:

- The ability to authorize most card transactions off-line. Because the data for each smart-card transaction is encoded and recorded on the card's chip, there is no need for direct access to a central computer for authorization. In theory, this radically reduces the on-line, "real-time" telecommunication costs now paid by owners and users of automated teller machines and retailer networks that employ magnetic-stripe cards.
- The widespread purchase of the card by banks and use by consumers and merchants. Massive production would reduce manufacturing costs. And because every transaction by the cardholder is recorded on the smart card, the cards could be

See SMART, Page 18

**U.K. Plan to Sell BP Stake Jolts Market, Labor**

By Warren Getler  
 International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — The government's announcement that it would sell its remaining 31.7 percent stake in British Petroleum Co. in the coming fiscal year shook equity markets and brought criticism from the opposition about the timing of the revelation.

Norman Lamont, the Treasury's financial secretary, told Parliament late Wednesday that the transac-

tion reflected the Conservative government's intent "to sell minority holdings in companies as and when circumstances permit."

When the announcement was made, the value of the sale would have been £4.8 billion (\$7.7 billion), but the announcement caused the value of the sale to drop £100 million. Based on BP's closing stock price Thursday, the sale would be valued at £4.7 billion.

The Treasury said Thursday in a statement that the likely proceeds from the sale were accounted for in Britain's 1987-88 budget, which was unveiled Tuesday.

The sale "makes no difference to the public-sector borrowing requirement" set in the budget, the statement said. "It has nothing to do with the future scope for tax cuts."

The Treasury said that payment for the BP shares would be received in several installments beginning in the 1987-88 fiscal year, which starts April 1. It did not specify a precise date for the initial share offering.

Neither Mr. Lamont nor the Treasury statement explained why the government did not mention its plan to sell its remaining stake in BP when the budget was unveiled Tuesday.

In his budget address, Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson reaffirmed his commitment to raise £5 billion annually through the sale of government-owned assets over the next three fiscal years.

Previously announced denationalizations of government-owned companies already were expected to yield the bulk of that amount during the 1987-88 fiscal year.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the opposition Labor Party, assailed the BP offering as "selling the family silver." He said that the sale would give the government room to promise further tax cuts to garner votes before a national election, which is likely to be held this year.

"They need to be able to show that there is another piggy bank available, another £5 billion to provide themselves with resources for a little bit more jam tomorrow," Mr. Kinnock said.

The 1987-88 budget already includes a £2.5 billion tax-relief package.

The announcement of the proposed BP sale, which came after the closing of both the London and New York stock exchanges Wednesday, jolted share prices in London on Thursday morning.

The Financial Times 100-share index, recovered later in the day, yet still closed 15 lower at 1,991.0. BP shares closed at 817 pence, down 13 pence from Wednesday's close but up from a morning low of 802.

Britain has reduced its stake in BP, Europe's second-largest oil concern after Royal Dutch Shell, gradually over the years. It last sold a 7 percent stake for £565 million pounds in 1983.

Before the announcement, a further reduction in the government's BP stake was not expected to figure in a list of denationalization plans for the coming fiscal year.

Proceeds from the denationalization of Rolls-Royce Ltd., expected in May, will raise an estimated £1 billion, while the sale of the British airports authority is expected to return £800 million to government coffers.

The Treasury also is expected to receive £1.7 billion in June from the second tranche of payments for British Gas shares, floated in November, an estimated £400 million for the final installment on British Airways shares, floated earlier this year; and up to £150 million from the sale of Royal Ordnance, an arms manufacturer, to either British Aerospace PLC or the engineering group GKN PLC.

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates	March 19	YTD
American dollar	127.75	127.75
British pound	163.00	163.00
French franc	163.00	163.00
German mark	163.00	163.00
Italian lira	163.00	163.00
Japanese yen	163.00	163.00
Swiss franc	163.00	163.00
Spanish peseta	163.00	163.00
Portuguese escudo	163.00	163.00
Dutch guilder	163.00	163.00
Belgian franc	163.00	163.00
Australian dollar	163.00	163.00
New Zealand dollar	163.00	163.00
South African rand	163.00	163.00
Israeli sheqel	163.00	163.00
Thai baht	163.00	163.00
Singapore dollar	163.00	163.00
Malaysian ringgit	163.00	163.00
Indonesian rupiah	163.00	163.00
Philippine peso	163.00	163.00
South Korean won	163.00	163.00
Taiwan dollar	163.00	163.00
Hong Kong dollar	163.00	163.00
Sri Lankan rupee	163.00	163.00
Yemen rial	163.00	163.00
Ugandan shilling	163.00	163.00
Kenyan shilling	163.00	163.00
Indian rupee	163.00	163.00
Pakistani rupee	163.00	163.00
Chinese yuan	163.00	163.00
Japanese yen	163.00	163.00
South Korean won	163.00	163.00
Taiwan dollar	163.00	163.00
Hong Kong dollar	163.00	163.00
Sri Lankan rupee	163.00	163.00
Yemen rial	163.00	163.00
Ugandan shilling	163.00	163.00
Kenyan shilling	163.00	163.00
Indian rupee	163.00	163.00
Pakistani rupee	163.00	163.00
Chinese yuan	163.00	163.00

**Interest Rates**

Rate	March 19	YTD
1 month	5.75%	5.75%
3 months	5.75%	5.75%
6 months	5.75%	5.75%
1 year	5.75%	5.75%
2 year	5.75%	5.75%
3 year	5.75%	5.75%
4 year	5.75%	5.75%
5 year	5.75%	5.75%
10 year	5.75%	5.75%
30 year	5.75%	5.75%
1 month	5.75%	5.75%
3 months	5.75%	5.75%
6 months	5.75%	5.75%
1 year	5.75%	5.75%
2 year	5.75%	5.75%
3 year	5.75%	5.75%
4 year	5.75%	5.75%
5 year	5.75%	5.75%
10 year	5.75%	5.75%
30 year	5.75%	5.75%

**U.S. Income, Spending Jumped in February**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**W**ASHINGTON — Personal income in the United States rose 0.9 percent in February, the biggest gain in 10 months, while consumer spending jumped 1.7 percent from January, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The department said the February growth in consumption followed a bleak January in which personal spending fell by a record 2 percent.

Spending has swung dramatically in the past three months because of changes in the U.S. tax code. Beginning this year, sales taxes are no longer deductible from income tax, so many consumers bought large items such as automobiles in December, depressing the January figures.

Both increases far exceeded most economists' expectations. Some of the personal income gains stemmed from federal and military pay raises, while automobile sales accounted for most of February's increase in spending.

The 0.9 percent gain in personal income during February marks the best growth since the 1.2 percent registered last April, and follows a revised 0.2 percent increase in January. The department previously had reported no income growth that month.

Personal income rose \$32.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$2.6 trillion.

Some income growth was expected because the nation's payroll grew by a seasonally adjusted 337,000 workers in February and

the average work week lengthened 12 minutes to total 35 hours. A 3 percent pay increase for civilian and federal government employees also helped push the figure up, the department said.

Disposable, or after-tax, income rose 1.2 percent in February, again the best showing since April, when it climbed 1.3 percent. Commerce Department analysts credited the increase to the relatively low amount of federal tax being withheld under the new tax system.

The government gradually will take a bigger chunk from paychecks as more people fill out their new tax withholding forms, the department said.

The 1.7 percent rise in personal spending brought the seasonally adjusted annual rate to \$2.856 trillion.

Purchases of durable goods — autos, dishwashers and other large items — went to last three or more years — rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$24.8 billion during the month. Nondurable goods purchases also increased \$10.7 billion, while services rose \$13.6 billion.

The U.S. personal savings rate — personal income minus purchases, interest paid on consumer loans and money sent overseas — totaled nearly 3.6 percent of personal income, down from January's 4 percent. However, it was far above December's 1.2 percent, when car sales were especially high.

December's savings rate was the lowest since such record-keeping began in 1959. (UPI, AP)

**Joblessness in Britain Drops To 11.1%, Lowest Since 1971**

The Associated Press

**L**ONDON — Unemployment in Britain fell sharply in February to 11.1 percent, the Department of Employment said Thursday, marking the biggest decrease in the jobless total since 1971.

The figure of 11.1 percent of the work force, seasonally adjusted, was down sharply from 11.3 percent in January, and translated into 3,073,900 unemployed adults, 44,100 fewer than in January.

The employment secretary, Lord Young, said unemployment was falling faster in Britain than in any other Western country.

"We have now had falls for seven months in a row," he said. "In fact, since last July unemployment is nearly 150,000 down."

Lord Young said he expected the jobless total to continue to fall.

The decline was the biggest since 1971 when records began to be kept in their present form, the department said.

Britain still has a higher unem-

ployment rate than many Western countries, and the jobless are a troubling political issue.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to call an early parliamentary election, and if the number of unemployed falls below three million she will be able to claim progress against one of the most persistent economic problems of her nearly eight years in office.

On an unadjusted basis, unemployment was 11.7 percent of the work force, down from 11.9 percent in January, and the number of jobless was 3,225,809.

John Prescott, unemployment spokesman of the opposition Labor Party, said the new figures were "a statistical conjuring trick" brought about by government programs to give temporary jobs to the unemployed.

Malcolm Bruce of the opposition Liberal Party said the government had made 19 changes in the way unemployment is calculated, and the statistics were suspect.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mostly Lower Despite Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was generally lower in quiet trading Thursday, but dealers said that technical and fundamental factors called for a slightly higher rate.

They said that the dollar remains in a relatively narrow range, making for unexciting trading. But the currency has found "solid support" at 1.8250 Deutsche marks, they said.

Some asserted that economic reports for February that "show the U.S. is in better shape than West Germany and Japan" could support a rise to 1.90 DM.

The dollar fell in New York to 1.8335 DM from 1.8360 at Wednesday's close, to 151.425 yen from 151.855; at 6.1025 French francs from 6.1085, and to 1.5345 Swiss francs from 1.5365. The dollar edged up against the pound, which closed at \$1.5975, down from \$1.6075 Wednesday.

Earl Johnson, vice president at Harris Bank of Chicago, said the market would remain cautious before a meeting of finance officials of leading industrialized countries during an International Monetary Fund and World Bank conference this spring in Washington. It will be the first meeting of the

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Country, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

finance officials and central banks since six industrialized countries agreed last month in Paris to stabilize the dollar at current levels. In London, the dollar ended at

M-1 Rose \$500 Million In U.S. in Latest Week

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrow measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$500 million to a seasonally adjusted \$738.7 billion in the week ended March 9, the Federal Reserve said.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$738.2 billion from \$738 billion, while the four-week moving average of M-1 rose to \$738.2 billion from \$737.2 billion. M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking accounts.

1.8333 DM, down from 1.8365

Wednesday, and at 151.45 yen, down from 151.90. But it gained slightly against the pound, which closed at \$1.6038, down from \$1.6060.

The pound dipped earlier Thursday to under \$1.60, but recovered mainly on good demand resulting from bullish sentiment about the British economic and political outlook, dealers said.

Some European traders said that the recent stability could soon come to an end because participants were looking for excuses to generate some activity. "Politicians are very pleased with the current calm, but we need some volatility," one foreign exchange dealer said.

News that U.S. personal income rose 0.5 percent in February after an 0.2 percent rise in January had no effect on business, traders said, because the figure was largely in line with market forecasts.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8336 DM, down from 1.8371 Wednesday, and in Paris at 6.103 French francs, down from 6.117.

It closed in Zurich at 1.5335 Swiss francs, down from 1.5390. (Reuters, UPI)

28 Japan Banks Set Up Firm to Buy Latin Debt

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a new approach to the deepening Third World debt crisis, a group of 28 Japanese banks announced Thursday that they had formed a company to buy the member banks' loans outstanding to Latin American countries.

The new venture, to be called JBA Investments Inc., is to be based in the Cayman Islands. Japan's Finance Ministry is expected to approve the venture. It will not, however, provide any money to the company.

According to a spokesman for Fuji Bank Ltd., which is acting as the coordinator for the consortium, JBA Investments will buy the debt from member banks at a discount, allowing the members to get some of the bad debt off their books and claim the loss against taxes.

Japanese newspapers have reported the discount probably would be 30 to 40 percent. Japanese banks' loans outstanding to developing countries totaled more than \$60 billion as of last September.

Worldwide Trading of Yen Bond Futures Is Coming Soon

TOKYO — Global trading of yen bond futures is just around the corner and the futures are expected to be listed soon on the London International Financial Futures Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, bond managers said.

"Internationalization of the yen through expansion of overseas portfolios in yen assets is central to the success of global trading of yen bond futures," said Katsuyuki Okayasu, general manager of Yamachi Securities Co.'s bond division.

But Tetuya Dezuika, deputy general manager of the money market section of New Japan Securities Co., one of the most active yen bond brokers in London, said "Tokyo-based orders are necessary for a primary stimulus" for the London exchange's yen bond futures market.

Healthy growth of yen bond futures markets depends basically on substantial liquidity in cash yen bond markets overseas and on the yen becoming attractive to traders there, dealers said.

Yen cash bonds outstanding worldwide are at about 140,000 billion yen (\$21.9 billion), with most held in Japan, they said.

An agreement between the Chicago Board and the London exchange in early February on mutual settlements is expected to link U.S. Treasury bond futures trading in London and Chicago, enabling a continuous 12-hour session, bond managers in Tokyo said, adding the move was made with yen bond futures trading in mind.

The London exchange is preparing for an early listing of yen bond futures after receiving approval from Japan's Finance Ministry in December.

But futures markets will never take root unless they are backed by substantial liquidity in cash bond markets, dealers said.

Daily transactions in the London yen cash bond market now stand at 200 billion to 300 billion yen, but the amount of transactions by individuals is unknown, securities bond managers said.

Japanese corporations have been actively getting up their financing companies in London, suggesting they increasingly are engaging in not only fund raising, but management there, Mr. Dezuika said.

The steep increase in the number of branches of Japanese securities houses in London and the growing numbers of U.S. and British brokers coming to Tokyo has helped the London market's growth, dealers said.

SMART: Stodginess, Start-Up Costs Conspire Against High-Tech Credit Card

(Continued from first finance page) issued to virtually all bank customers, not just those with high credit ratings.

"The technology is there," Mr. Girardet said, "and banks would like to see it used. But it is happening more slowly than expected and it's going to cost."

One significant advantage of smart cards is their security. In some models, the built-in computer chip self-destructs if the card is tampered with or used by an unauthorized person. But many banks say they are prepared to accept the financial losses that come with fraudulent use rather than undertake the huge expense of converting their systems for smart cards.

Furthermore, banks and merchants in both Europe and the United States have not agreed on how the costs of purchasing, installing and servicing the new equipment would be shared.

"Merchants have been particularly skillful in negotiation and disputing the prices," said Mr. Girardet, "which has stalled the card in some ways."

Transactions performed with smart cards instantly credit the merchant's account, banks say, sharply reducing the potential for fraud. Because merchants stand to profit from smart-card use, the banks argue, they should pay the new hardware and software.

Merchants appear unconvinced that the potential benefits justify the investment that the banks expect them to make now.

"At present we have a very serious problem," said Mr. Girardet, "and we are not sure that we can solve it. It is a very difficult problem, and it is a very difficult problem."

States will not need overhauling or replacement until then.

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when approval is sought for a purchase, effectively raising the cost of each transaction.

The standardization of the card itself and of the software to accommodate it also presents problems. Cards with a greater capacity for data storage have been introduced in recent years, and a smart card manufactured by the Japanese contains two "microcomputer" chips. There is no consensus among banks on which model would be used.

According to Ms. Moore, "The Japanese and the Americans are together on standardizing smart-card technology," leaving the Europeans to follow suit.

"For anything new to happen in French banking," said Ms. Moore, "at least two of the 'Three Old Ladies' have to be in agreement on it." She was referring to Banque Nationale de Paris, Credit Lyonnais and Societe Generale.

Another obstacle that has slowed the growth of smart-card technology is the reluctance of consumers to use the cards. In a 1982 experiment in Blois, France, 5,000 selected bank customers received smart cards that replaced their regular bank debit or credit cards. But fewer than 10 percent used the cards on a regular basis.

Another experiment conducted in the United States by MasterCard in 1985 showed better results but many of the same symptoms.

"Customers feel like they don't need any more confusion in their lives," Ms. Moore said.

Nigeria Currency Continues to Slip

Reuters

LAGOS — Nigeria's naira recorded its third consecutive decline this month when it fell 2.5 percent against the dollar at Thursday's weekly foreign exchange auction.

The naira closed at 4,000.2 to the dollar against 3,899.9 last week, the central bank said. That represents a 62.5 percent devaluation since last September's introduction of the auction.

The effective rate for transactions during the past seven days, which includes a 0.5 percent central bank levy, was 4,020.3, down from 3,919.2 last week.

Financial Rand Moving Up

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The financial rand, widely viewed as a reflection of foreign investor confidence in South Africa, appears headed above 30 U.S. cents, dealers and economists said Thursday.

The currency has risen about 25 percent in the past three months to its current rate of 29.50 cents, partly because of signs of a possible power shift with the appearance of independent candidates in the whites-only election on May 6, they said.

It has risen 2 cents this week. "Another factor is that banks in London, where the main market is based, are going long in the currency because of a general feeling that it will rise in the future," one economist said.

Dealers described 30 cents as a psychological barrier that was expected to be broken soon.

BROKER: Boesky Shielded

(Continued from Page 1)

and adverse changes in share prices would force a broker to ask a customer to increase his margin payment.

The margin charge resulted from a transaction in which Mr. Jefferies caused Jefferies & Co. to buy shares at the request of a customer, with the expectation that the customer would be responsible for any losses on the stock. But the customer, who was not identified, did not put up any funds for the purchase.

Mr. Jefferies also consented to an administrative order barring him from the securities business for at least five years and agreed to place his 13 percent stake in the parent company, Jefferies Group Inc., in a voting trust during the period.

Thursday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Chge

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Chge

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Chge

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17 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Chge

Table with columns: 17 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Chge

12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Chge

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12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld., 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Chge

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Rolls-Royce Audi Experience 50% Drop in '86 Project Bay 14 1/2% Ham Beyerische Deutsche Sied Norddeutsche



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Rolls-Royce Profit Rose 48% in '86

By Warren Gerdler
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Rolls-Royce PLC, the British jet engine maker...

company's backlog of orders at the end of the year totaled a record £3.1 billion and that prospects for 1987 were "encouraging."

Swissair Chooses U.S. Plane To Replace Aging DC-10s

ZURICH — Swissair said Thursday that it had chosen McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s MD-11 long-haul jets for the first stage of the replacement of its aging fleet of DC-10s.

Swatch Executive Adds International Time Post

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
Jacques Imiger, already president of the Swatch U.S. SMH U.S. and Omega watch companies in the United States, also takes over this week as president of International Time Corp.

William Bratt Elected Head Of N.Y. Merc

NEW YORK — William R. Bratt has been elected to a two-year term as chairman of the New York Mercantile Exchange, which trades crude-oil and other energy futures contracts.

Audi Expects 50% Drop In '86 Profit

INGOLSTADT, West Germany — Audi AG, the West German automaker, expects to report a 50 percent drop in profit for 1986, the company's chairman, Wolfgang Habel, said Thursday.

American Express to Sell 13% of Shearson to Nippon Life

NEW YORK — American Express Co. has agreed tentatively to sell a minority stake in its Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. unit to Nippon Life Insurance Co. of Japan for \$530 million, American Express said Thursday.

Texaco Requests New Texas Trial

HOUSTON — Texaco Inc. has asked a Texas appeals court for a new trial in its litigation with Pennzoil Co., arguing that Pennzoil did not fully comply with the court's order that reduced damages against Texaco.

would be president and chief operating officer. The two succeeding Lloyd U. Noland Jr., who is retiring as chairman and president.

COMPANY NOTES

Deimler-Benz AG rejected rumors that it was having currency difficulties as "absolute rubbish." Deimler shares fell 25 Deutsche marks (\$19.05) Thursday in Frankfurt to a year's low of 861 DM on the rumors.

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Tokyo, Japan
DM 100 000 000.-
2 1/8% Bearer Bonds of 1987/1992 with Warrants
Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited
Tokyo, Japan





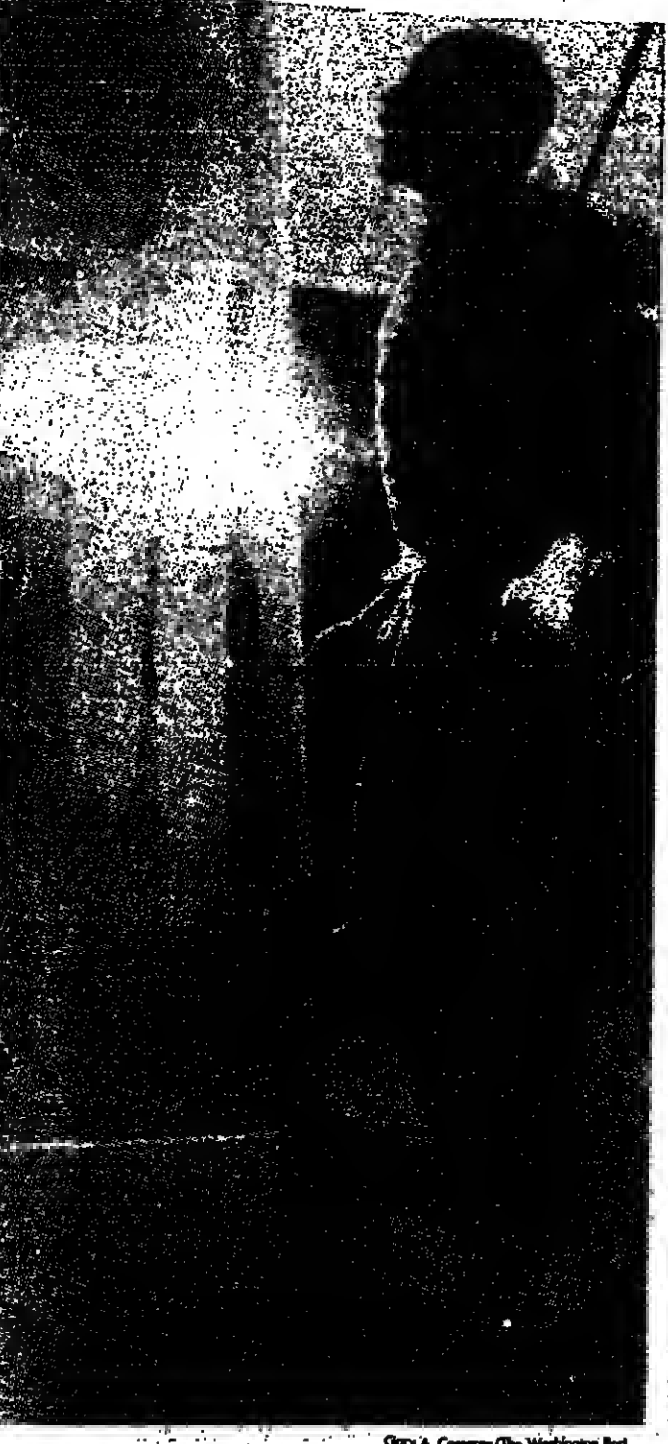


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SPORTS

Hagler's Message: No Mercy

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service
PALM SPRINGS, California — When it was time to spar, Marvin Hagler grabbed the jar of vaseline and smeared some on his face and neck. Most boxers let their trainers do that, tilting their heads as if they were getting a facial. But not the undisputed and



Marvin Hagler skips rope in training for Leonard fight.

spoiled world middleweight champion. He smeared it on himself, quickly, unceremoniously. Then he reached into his equipment bag for an old baseball cap, once many blue with a maroon peak, now faded and shapeless. Just an old cap with no logo, no nothing. He put it on his shaved head, then he pulled on his black leather headgear.

About 20 minutes later, after six rounds of sparring, Hagler's manager, Pat Petronelli, yanked off the headgear and the cap fell in a soggy heap. The manager towed the headgear, then he picked up the cap and wrung it out, the perspiration squirting onto the floor. Almost tenderly, he put the cap back in the champion's equipment bag.

"I don't know how old that hat is, a couple years at least," Petronelli was saying now as Hagler peppered the light bag. "He'll get a new one whenever this one rots off his head from the sweat. But it's got to rot. He loves that old hat. When he goes back to his room, he puts it out on the porch to dry so it's ready for his next workout. And if he forgets it, he'll say, 'Gee my old hat.'"

But the Marvellous Marvin Hagler is old hat himself, a gladiator without guile, a pugilist without pretense. Sugar Ray Leonard has 21 people around him, not counting his wife, Juanita, and their two sons who visit him occasionally at Hilton Head, South Carolina, where he's training. But as boxing entourages go, Hagler has only the bare necessities. With him are the Petronelli brothers (his manager, Pat, and his trainer, Goody), four sparring partners, a public relations counselor, a Top Rank coordinator and two Petronelli boxers training for other bouts in Las Vegas.

Shortly before noon, Hagler had strolled into the hotel lobby where he does his interviews. Alone. No bodyguards. No hangers-on. For several years now, the middleweight champion has been the torch in boxing's darkness. Mike Tyson is just beginning to glow while other champions come and go. But this champion has endured: unbeaten in more than a decade, a titleholder since 1980, a 62-2-2 record with 52 knockouts.

But more than anything else, Hagler has been an obsession for Leonard, an obsession that drove the former welterweight champ to risk a comeback after a major fight in the last five years following surgery for a detached retina. Hagler has been guaranteed \$12 million, with the chance to make millions more. Leonard has been guaranteed \$11 million. But as a middleweight who made it the hard way, Hagler understandably resents Leonard's instant credibility as a challenger.

"I think Leonard should prove he deserves a shot by giving Thomas Hearns a rematch or by fighting John Mugabi who he says I took so much punishment from," Hagler was saying now. "This way, he can show he can take less punishment. He hasn't been in there with Mugabi, with Hamsho, with Scypion, with Koldan, with any of those tough middleweights. Leonard had it all mapped out for him. That's good management but it don't make him a better man. Somewhere down the road it's going to tell on you."

Hagler hopes to make it tell April 6 in the Caesars Palace ring in Las Vegas. "I'm anticipating Leonard moving a lot, show-boating a lot," he said. "The only way to fight Hearns was to jump on him from the opening bell, like I did. Hearns is a dictator. So is Leonard. But if you jump on those guys, they back down a little. I want him to do what I want him to do, not what he wants to do. I like those pretty boys. I like to smash their face."

Some people in boxing believe that Hagler's age is closer to 35 than to 33, which he will be on May 23, six days after Leonard turns 31. For months now Leonard has been saying that he has nothing to lose, but that Hagler has everything to lose.

"That's just to psych himself up," Hagler said. "If his legs start to go on him, he'll be telling himself, 'Maybe I should've taken a time-up.' When Leonard gets worried, his eyes pop out."

Hagler was at ringside in Worcester, Massachusetts, nearly three years ago when Leonard was knocked down by Kevin Howard before registering a ninth-round knockout.

"He wasn't anywhere near as good as before," Hagler said. "It was like he was saying, 'I'm Sugar Ray Leonard and you ain't supposed to hit me — don't you know who I am?' He was rusty then and he'll be rusty now."

Several hours later, the perspiration wrung out of his old hat showed that the middleweight champion was training as hard as ever. He finished his workout with sit-ups in tune to a tape of the Montgomery Band singing, "Marvellous." Marvellous Marvin Hagler. "Then he slipped into his blue satin sweatshirt.

"Thanks," he said to the 100 spectators in the tent. "Thanks for coming to my workout."



Record-Breaking Musers

Susan Butcher of Manley, Alaska, holds her lead dogs Mattie, left, and Granite after winning the Iditarod trail sled dog race for a second consecutive year. Despite a broken runner on her sled, Butcher surpassed her own record, covering the 1,100 miles (1,780 kilometers) from Anchorage to Nome in 11 days, 2 hours, 5 minutes and 13 seconds. That was about 13 hours faster than

her time last year. Finishing second this year was Rick Swenson, a four-time winner, whose dogs fell ill in the early stages of the race. The Iditarod is the longest sled dog race in the United States. Named after an abandoned gold rush town along the route, the race commemorates the 1925 relay in which mushers rushed diphtheria serum to Nome in the dead of winter.

On Defense, Georgetown's 5 Play Like 8

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Seton Hall prepares to play Georgetown in basketball, Coach P.J. Carlesimo puts eight men on defense to simulate the intensity and raw chaos of the Hoyas' defensive attack. American University's coach, Ed Tapscott, uses just seven defenders to try to immunize his first string against the Hoyas' psyche-avaging; but he gives a couple of them brooms. Next year, he threatens to use 11 soccer players to obtain the desired effect.

"The whole Georgetown team makes me think of David Thordkill with the Celtics. They call him 'The Sheriff' because he'll handcuff you and lock you up. Soon as you see him, big old scar on his face, you just hope he doesn't stick his finger in your chest and say, 'I got him,'" says Tapscott.

These days, players don't mind if you "throw one down" with a dunk on their heads or "take their nose off" with a jump shot in their face. What they really fear is being "locked up" on offense. "You have all that self-esteem and years of practice tied up in putting it and putting it in the hole. When somebody shuts you down," says Tapscott, "your buddies act real quiet, like somebody died: 'Say, man, have you lost your game?'"

Most teams defend their basket. The Hoyas attack your ball. "Get across midcourt, let out a sigh of relief," says Ohio State's coach, Gary Williams, "and that's when they trap you."

Mention Georgetown's defense in basketball circles and what you hear is part envy, part admiration. "I'm not sure we all understand what Thompson is doing down there," says Carlesimo. "We know defense is just as important as offense, but except John and Bobby Knight, not too many of us are keen on stepping forward and doing it that way. To recruit kids for defense; to go after the best substitutes; to test basketball players; to use 10 or 12 players a game, you're really putting yourself on the line."

John Thompson, the Georgetown coach, always has understood that defense is exactly half of basketball. Managers pray for pitchers. Coaches dream of linebackers.

Goalies make life bearable in hockey and soccer. Only in basketball is defense an afterthought.

"It's amazing that more people don't understand," Thompson said this week. "If you ask 100 kids what position they play, I will bet you this bed I'm lying on that all 100 will tell you their offensive position."

"I ask that question of every player I recruit. If they say, 'Forward,' I say, 'On offense or defense?' They don't have an answer. Fathers always tell me, 'My son's 6-8 (2.05 meters) but he can play guard.' I say, 'That's wonderful. He can check Isiah Thomas on the perimeter? We need somebody like that.' That stops 'em."



JUMP SHOUT — Atlanta's Kevin Willis yells while laying it up in the Hawks' 109-107 loss at Philadelphia.

To understand Thompson's passion for defense, you must understand he was a college all-America whose career was extinguished by a great defensive force — Bill Russell, the man who sent him to the Boston Celtics' bench.

"Red Auerbach was the first to understand the value of defense, seek out players like Satch Sanders, K.C. Jones and Russell and then praise them," says Thompson.

Why is Georgetown's defense so good? How can a team with no top shot-blocker, no brute rebounder and no real knack for zone defense dismantle foes on the sole strength of man-to-man defense? True, Georgetown's matchup zone is one of the best-camouflaged. "Some teams get so confused by Georgetown they can't run any play at all," says Williams of Ohio State.

But the real key is more basic. "Thompson's a brilliant game coach," says Carlesimo of Seton Hall, "but there are others as good. He has exceptional athletes who're exceptionally well-conditioned. But others have that, too."

"What separates Georgetown is that they get their players to play harder longer than anybody else." Williams hasn't even looked at the tapes of the Hoyas' 82-79 victory over him Sunday when defense created a 16-point comeback. "I can't stand it yet," he said. "Besides, I know what I'll see. Their intensity. All their second-half spurts aren't accidents. Their heart wears you down."

Tapscott of American says: "In the first half, you face half-court man, full-court man and zone trap. Each time, more mental pressure. Second half, he starts alternating these elaborate, intricate layers of pressure. He'll even throw in soft zone. That's John."

"If you're conditioned enough, are you deep enough? Then, are you mentally tough enough? Finally, when they've exhausted you and gotten ahead, they pull back and make you chase them. I've seen my kids look at the clock like, 'When is this game going to end?'"

Thompson says: "Most people like to strut around and throw the ball at the basket. We look for people who appreciate the music of defense. That way, the court has two ends. Twice the challenge. Twice the fun."

The day also signaled the start of the posturing season after Jack Donlan, the owners' labor negotiator, briefed them on the coming negotiations. The owners then said they were adamant in their stand against free agency and guaranteed contracts.

But both Donlan and Gene Upshaw, the executive director of the NFL Players Association, suggested that early statements should not be taken as signs of unbridgeable differences.

"I expected this reaction," Upshaw said by telephone from Washington. "It's early March. If they had this reaction in late August, then we'd have a problem."

Donlan, the executive director of the NFL Management Council, said he could see grounds for compromise and said he hoped a repeat of the 1982 strike could be avoided.

The change in the roughing-the-passer rules is part of a general philosophical statement designed to cut down on injuries and violence, particularly against quarterbacks. It might also equalize competition a bit — the Bears and New York Giants, the last two Super Bowl winners, both used the pass rush as a principal weapon.

But both voted for the new curbs. "The revamping of the schedule is also an equalizer, although it involves only four games a season — the ones a team plays outside its division but within its conference. It's designed primarily to help fourth-place teams and was a product of complaints by Philadelphia, the fourth-place team in the NFC East, which complained that it had to play five games against first-place teams — two against the one in its own division, two more from the NFC and one against an AFC team."

If the change had been applied this year, the Eagles would play Atlanta and Detroit instead of San Francisco and Chicago.

NFL Tightens Its Rule on Roughing The Passer

The Associated Press
KAANAPALI, Hawaii — Chicago Coach Mike Ditka, whose Bears won the 1986 Super Bowl in large measure because of their pass rush, is aware that the NFL's new limitations on pass rushers may hurt his team more than most.

Still, he's all for them. "You spend your whole time trying to teach a guy to get to the quarterback and now you've got to change what's become a habit with them," Ditka said Thursday after the National Football League unanimously approved a new rule that will force pass rushers to pull up more quickly after a passer releases the ball.

"But there's no reason for violence against the quarterback," Ditka added. "We're in the entertainment business and the quarterback is the guy who the people want to see."

The new rule, which forces pass rushers to pull up after one step instead of the present two after the passer releases the ball, was one of several actions taken at the owners' meeting in Hawaii.

Changing from week to week: Changing the scheduling format that gives fourth-place teams, who now play the same schedules as first-place teams in their divisions, an easier schedule. The measure takes effect in the 1988 season.

Changing a rule so that the ball is put in play on an out-of-bounds kickoff at the 35 in most cases instead of the kicking team's re-kicking with a five-yard penalty. It's designed to encourage runbacks and speed up the game.

Defeating a move to change the overtime system by playing all games to a finish instead of ending them in a tie after 15 minutes. This change would have allowed each team to get the ball at least once in overtime.

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SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NCAA Tournament Schedule

Table with columns for Regional (East, Midwest, West, South), Semifinals, and Finals dates and locations.

NBA Standings

Table showing Eastern Conference and Western Conference standings for various NBA teams.

Hockey

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL Standings for various teams in the Eastern and Western Divisions.

European Soccer

Table showing European Soccer results and standings for various leagues and cups.

Transition

COLLEGE

TEXAS CHRISTIAN — Jim Kilgusworth, softball coach, retired.

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The Thinker Wins Gold Cup

The Associated Press
CHELTENHAM, England — The Thinker, ridden by Ridley Lamb, won the snow-delayed \$55,000 (\$88,000) Gold Cup on Thursday, overtaking Cybrandian in the final 110 yards (100 meters).

The richest and most prestigious race of the Cheltenham horse racing festival was delayed almost 90 minutes by a blizzard that made the course treacherous. None of the injuries was thought to be serious. The spectators fell between 10 and 15 feet (3 and 4.6 meters) to the packed concrete stands below, authorities said.

In third place was Door Latch, while last year's Grand National stepladder winner, West Tip, came home fourth.

Forgive "I Forget, the favorite and winner in 1985, never mounted a challenge to the leaders and trailed home down the field. Earlier in the day, 15 fans were injured when a section of grandstand roofing on which they were standing collapsed. None of the injuries was thought to be serious.

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Mets, Red Sox Forget Beamball, Play Baseball

New York Times Service
WINTER HAVEN, Florida — The Beamball war between the Mets and the Boston Red Sox was canceled Wednesday when the chief combatants were diverted to peaceful pursuits.

Manager Dave Johnson of the Mets gave Darryl Strawberry the day off, so Strawberry took his 21-month-old son to Disney World in Orlando. Manager John McNamara of the Red Sox didn't schedule Al Nipper as one of his pitchers, so Nipper hung out pretty much at the training field.

So, peace prevailed when the World Series rivals met for the second and last time in spring training. They got together in St. Petersburg last Saturday, and nearly got into a brawl when Nipper struck Strawberry on the back with a pitched ball. He was apparently retaliating for the home run that Strawberry hit off him in the seventh game of the Series, to say nothing of the deliberately long home-run trot around the bases.

Wednesday, nobody even got brushed back. And the Mets, who had lost by 7-2 on Saturday, beat the Red Sox 8-5, with homers by Howard Johnson and Mark Carreon, a rookie.

Lester Piggott Freed On Bail in Tax Case

The Associated Press
NEWMARKET, England — Lester Piggott, the former champion jockey, was released on bail Thursday on charges of failing to report more than £3.75 million (\$6.02 million) income to tax authorities.

Magistrates set bail of £250,000 and Piggott was released until further hearings May 7 on a £125,000 surety bond posted by a fellow jockey named Paul Piggott had been arrested in December. The alleged offenses began in 1973.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Table listing various international classified services including escorts, guides, and travel agencies with contact information.

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